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The Daily Telegraph

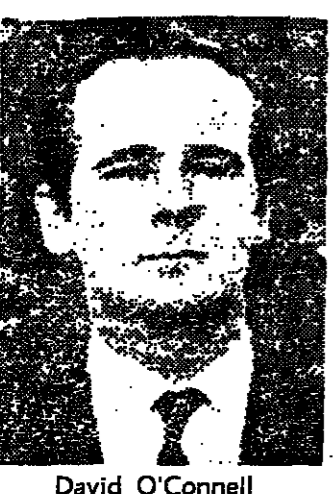
No. 36214. LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1971.

Published daily except Sunday, December 25 and 26, and Good Friday. Entered as Second Class Post Office at New York under No. 47 of March 2, 1952. Section 582, P.L. 851. Price 40c. Subscription U.S. \$60 yearly. 30, Rockefeller Plaza.

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IRA 'Operation Patriot' exposed

BIG HUNT FOR GUN-RUNNERS



IRA chief's car found at station

By TONY CONYERS in Amsterdam

THE four-ton cargo of arms and ammunition air freighted from Prague for IRA terrorists was arranged under the code-name "Operation Patriot". These words were written in capital letters across a large envelope containing detailed plans for handling the cargo. The contents of the envelope, found aboard the DC6 aircraft chartered from a Belgian firm, were being examined at Schiphol airport, Amsterdam, by Dutch police yesterday.

They continued questioning the pilot, M. Jean Honweghen, and Mr Ernest Koenig, an American salesman living in Luxembourg who travelled with the plane.

Under Dutch law they cannot be held for more than two days unless they are charged by the public prosecutor. A police spokesman said that if it was decided to prosecute it would be under Article 2 of the Firearms Act which deals with the import, export or carriage of heavy arms. The maximum penalty is four years.

Arrest warrants issued

Police have also issued four arrest warrants: for David O'Connell, chief of staff of the Provisional IRA; Moira McGuire, 23, a pretty, milk-skirted girl who has been with him in Holland for at least 10 days; Lionel Freeman, an American living in Britain believed to be involved in arms deals; and another man known only as Dougan, who is thought to have been involved in arranging the arms deal.

Connell and Miss McGuire hired a car in Amsterdam on Oct. 9, due to be returned on Oct. 12. It was found yesterday in a parking bay at the Central Station in Amsterdam. It is thought they first arrived in Amsterdam on Oct. 7, when they booked into a small family hotel, the Cubus. They had two single rooms but according to the proprietor, Mr William Verhaeg, only one room was used.

Wilson sees Heath on interrogators

SPECIAL BRANCH officers flew to Amsterdam yesterday to help Dutch police crack Operation Patriot—the IRA code name for a gun-running service between Czechoslovakia and Eire.

Four tons of arms and ammunition seized on Saturday from a DC-6 chartered from a Belgian firm were being held in an airport strongroom at Schiphol where detectives unpacked bazookas, mortars and grenades that had been flown in from Prague.

Dutch police interrogated the pilot of the plane, M. Jean Honweghen and an American salesman, Mr Ernest Koenig who was also aboard. He lives in Luxembourg.

Warrants of arrest have been issued for: DAVID O'CONNELL, chief of staff of the Provisional IRA; MOIRA MCGUIRE, aged 23, who had been staying in Holland with him; LIONEL FREEMAN, an American said to be living in Britain, and a man known only as Dougan.

LONDON ADDRESS

O'Connell and McGuire stayed at three different hotels since they arrived in Amsterdam on Oct. 7. A car hired by O'Connell was found yesterday by police at Amsterdam railway station as police stepped up the hunt for him.

Pomair, the charter airline that flew the arms from Prague to Schiphol, said that the cargo was destined for Wendamond Ltd., in City Road, London, under "import certificate 2801." But a spokesman for the Department of Trade said the number did not represent a document from the Ministry.

At 50 City Road, Express Company Registrations occupies the first floor, advertising "limited companies formed and ready made."

Troops in east Belfast seized machine guns and ammunition yesterday after a gun battle in which three terrorists were believed killed. But in an ambush in Ballymurphy the third soldier to die over the weekend was shot dead while patrolling a housing estate.

Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan will see Mr Heath at No. 10 today to discuss what interrogation methods are being used on internees in Northern Ireland. The meeting is at Mr Wilson's request following a report that brainwashing techniques have been used.

Other Ulster news and pictures—P6

'Gun run' thwarted

By KENNETH CLARKE and PETER BIRKETT

BY seizing a plane-load of arms and ammunition bound for the Provisional Irish Republican Army, the Dutch police have probably thwarted a daring scheme to develop a regular "gun run" between the Continent and the Irish Republic.

The IRA, strongly financed by recent armed raids on banks in Northern Ireland and by American sympathisers, had finalised a deal by which not only automatic weapons but also bazookas and mortars would have flown into the country from sources in Eastern Europe.

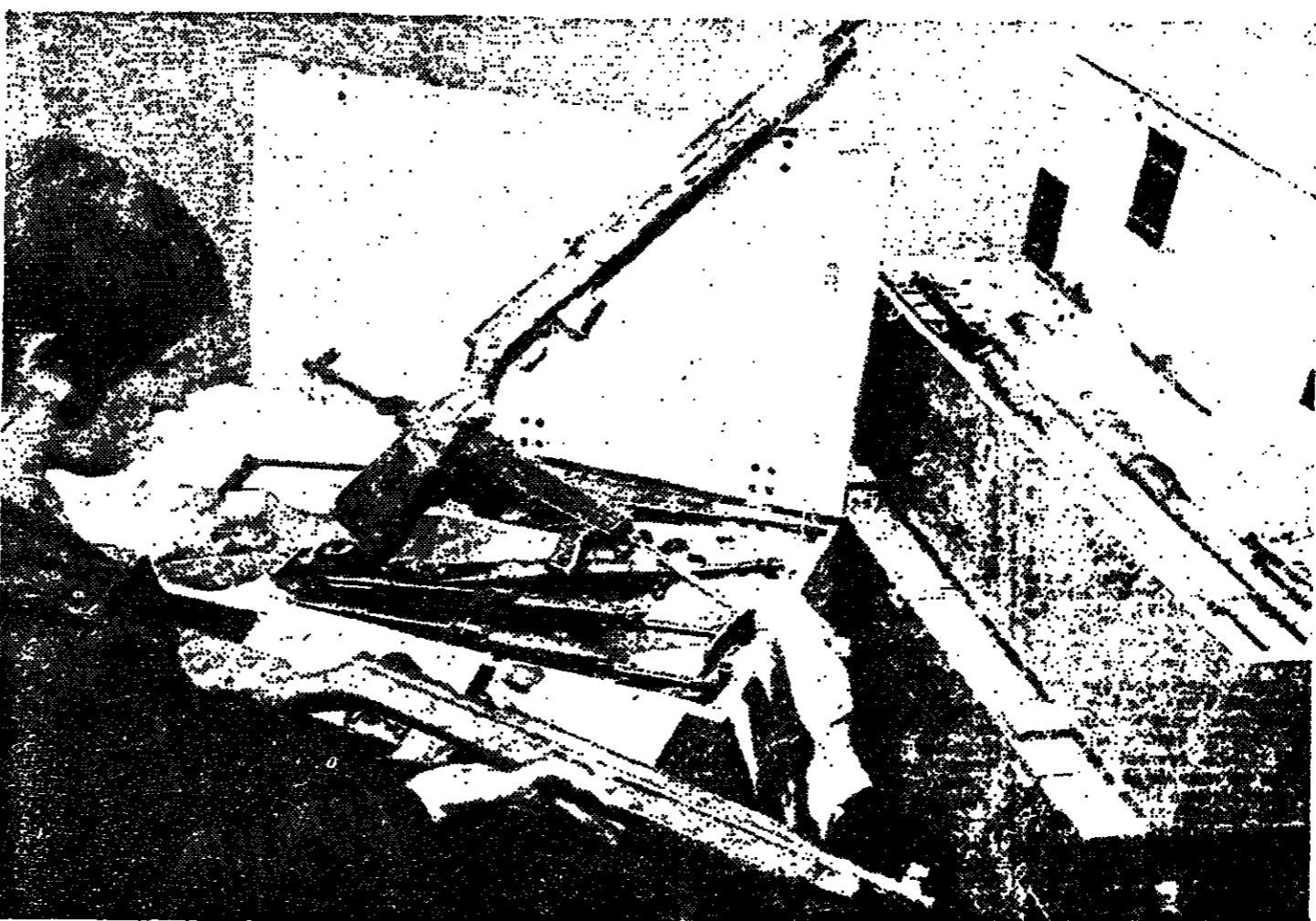
This was the mission, code-named "Operation Patriot," of David O'Connell, second man in the IRA Provisional hierarchy, who is now being hunted by the Dutch and British police and Interpol.

Saturday's swoop on the plane at Schiphol dealt a severe body blow to the IRA gunmen who have been desperately calling for more weaponry in their fight with troops in Ulster. The terrorists have been getting drawn up pitched battles where the Army outgunned them.

New York trip

Inquiries in the Republic suggest that sufficient funds had been raised in recent months to send O'Connell on a buying mission in Europe. The same funds are thought to have sponsored his recent trip to New York, where he canvassed American-Irish sympathisers for cash with the arms deal in mind.

Apart from the DC-6 plane released yesterday after being emptied of its lethal cargo by the Dutch authorities, we understand a second aircraft had been converted from a passenger to cargo-carrying and would have used the vast trading complex at Shannon "International" Airport as cover for the operation. In Dublin yesterday the Provisional IRA was reported to have been in contact with the IRA in London.



Russian and Czech arms for the IRA being examined by a security official after they had been seized at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport.

SOLDIER KILLED IN AMBUSH

Daily Telegraph Reporter

A 21-YEAR-OLD Scots Guardsman was killed by a sniper in a Belfast ambush yesterday. The Guardsman, who was fired on from behind, was the third soldier to die in Ulster during the weekend and the 28th since 1969.

He was Guardsman George Hamilton, of Fort Ellen, Isle of Islay, Argyll, and a member of the First Battalion of the Scots Guards. Guardsman Hamilton was killed while on foot patrol in the Roman Catholic Ballymurphy district.

With three other men he was on a normal patrol in the area, one of the city's terrorist hot-spots, when shots were fired. Guardsman Hamilton was hit on the neck and died instantly. It is believed the bullet came from a high velocity rifle.

"People knew" Major Michael Norton, of the Scots Guards, said last night that the estate kept quiet and watched the soldier walk to his death.

He said the patrol became suspicious when the estate suddenly went quiet. Then a burst of seven shots rang out. "It was as though the people knew something was going to happen."

One of the other soldiers to die was Sgt Graham Cox 35, of the Parachute Squadron the Royal Armoured Corps, attached to the First Battalion Green Howards. He died in hospital after being shot in the head.

Sergeant Cox was married and the father of three young boys. The family lived in the married quarters at Tidworth, Hampshire.

The other was Rifleman Joseph Hill, 24, of the Royal Green Jackets. A married man from the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, he was killed in London on Saturday when shots were fired during a clash with a mob.

Two bombs of about 10lb each exploded last night in Castle Street, Londonderry. They extensively damaged every building.

OPPOSITION TO SIX GROWING, SAYS GALLUP

Opposition to British entry into the Common Market hardened in the past month. The latest Gallup Poll, undertaken from Oct. 9 to Oct 11 showed a majority of 51 per cent against entry, compared with 49 per cent the previous month.

Conservative supporters were still divided three to two in favour, but 64 per cent of Labour supporters opposed entry compared with 55 per cent in September.

Firms in favour

Unemployment may rise to disastrous levels if Britain does not join the Common Market, states the Association of British Chambers of Commerce today after seeking the views of 50,000 firms. The majority was overwhelmingly in favour of membership.

Soviet defector tells of 40 agents

A NOTE naming between 30 and 40 Soviet agents operating in Belgium has been handed to the Belgian Foreign Ministry, Brussels police said yesterday. They said they got the list from a Soviet Trade Mission employee, Anatoly Tchebotarev.

Some reports said he was a friend of Oleg Lyalin, the KGB man whose defection to Britain caused the expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats. Tchebotarev himself has been missing from Belgium since early this month.

His car was found shortly afterwards at Zeebrugge, a major Belgian port with many facilities to travel to England. Police said they had no indication of where he could be, but if he had left Belgium, he was no longer their concern.

The Belgian Radio said Tchebotarev had sought political asylum in the United States, while his wife had returned to Russia.

Phone monitoring Police confirmed they knew about Tchebotarev's spying activities in Belgium, which mainly consisted of monitoring telephone calls to and from the Brussels HQ of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Tchebotarev was the first of two Russians living in Belgium to disappear in a month. The second was Valentine Volkov, the Brussels bureau chief of Tass, the Soviet News Agency. He is said to be back in Moscow.

The police said the decision whether to expel or let the agents named on the list remain in Belgium was entirely up to M. Pierre Harmel, the Foreign Minister. No decision could be expected before today at the earliest.—A.P.

SOVIET WRITER'S FLAT RAIDED

Soviet security police searched the flat of Mr Roy Medvedev, the historian noted for his independent views, and removed material "representing years of work," usually reliable sources in Moscow said yesterday.

Mr Medvedev, who was expelled from the Communist party for criticising what he saw as the gradual rehabilitation of Stalin, is the twin brother of Zhores Medvedev, a biologist whose brief confinement in a psychiatric hospital brought protests from intellectuals.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

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HOVERCRAFT HOLED

A wave ripped a 50ft hole in the side of the British Rail hovercraft, Princess Margaret, 165 tons, in the Channel yesterday. Several passengers were drenched by spray, but none was hurt.

SAVINGS £231m UP

National savings experienced its best first half-year for more than 20 years this year with the amount invested increasing by £251 million.

City Reports—P16
TV and Radio Programmes and Entertainment Guide—Inside Back Page

RHODESIA DOUBTS BY SIR ALEC

By IAN COLVIN

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, Foreign Secretary, said in a BBC interview yesterday that he was not sure yet whether he would be paying a visit to Rhodesia.

He emphasised the differences of outlook still existing between Rhodesia and South Africa on racial partnership, and said that a settlement would make a lot of difference to politics in Africa.

"This leaves the question of a move on Rhodesia very much a mystery."

"More affirmative"

While Foreign Office circles speak of points still to be settled before Sir Alec can travel to Salisbury, Tory MPs back from the Brighton conference say Sir Alec was much more affirmative about his intentions. There was a feeling of approaching certainty in high party circles that the Foreign Secretary would make the trip.

A direct visit to Salisbury by a Foreign Office official is likely soon. The Foreign Office points out that early November might see Sir Alec attending Ministerial meetings of the Six and the Ten in Rome.

It appears that a rearguard action is being fought by the Foreign Office to put off any visit until the remaining points of difference have been conceded by Mr Smith.

CALL FOR ROYAL WARRANT TO BE WITHDRAWN

The Queen will be asked this week to withdraw a Royal warrant from Benson and Hedges, the tobacco firm. "I think we should approach the Queen," said Dr John Durwoody, director-general of the anti-smoking organisation, Action on Smoking and Health.

"The firm carries the warrant on their cigarette packets. It seems wrong in this day and age, especially as the Queen doesn't smoke. People might think that Royal assent was being given to smoking. And that's a bad thing."

A Benson and Hedges spokesman said last night: "We wouldn't like to lose the Royal warrant. It's most prestigious. We value it highly." A Buckingham Palace spokesman added: "The Queen doesn't smoke, nor do any of her immediate family. But Princess Margaret does."

Today's Weather

GENERAL SITUATION: Complex area of low pressure will cover N.E. Atlantic, associated troughs will pass E over British Isles.
LONDON, E. ENGLAND, E. MIDLANDS: Showers, sunny intervals. Perhaps longer outbreaks of rain Royal on Wind S.W., fresh or strong, Max 58F (15C).
S.E. CENT. S. ENGLAND: Showers, sunny intervals. Probably longer periods of rain. Wind S.W., fresh or strong, 55F (13C).
N. S. WALS. W. MIDLANDS, S.W. ENGLAND: Showers, sunny intervals, cloudy later with longer periods of rain. Wind S.W., fresh, gale force at times later, 52F (11C).
S. NORTH SEA, STRAITS OF DOVER, ENGLISH CHANNEL (E): Wind S.W., force 6 to 7, strong to moderate gale, to gale force 8. Sea rough or very rough.
OUTLOOK: Rain, gale force winds alternating with showery weather and sunny intervals. Weather Maps—P24

MPs face historic two weeks

By Rowland Sumnerscales Political Staff

PARLIAMENT, which re-assembles today, will be dominated by the Common Market, although the historic vote will not be taken until Thursday week.

In that time each major party will have to seek the best possible answer to its troubles—anti-market revolt on the Government benches and pro-market revolt on the Opposition side.

The time table of events is: THIS MORNING: Ministers meet to fix the terms of the motion for the debate and discuss tactics.

THIS EVENING: The Shadow Cabinet considers the terms of the motion and decides whether there is a way out of their difficulties by tabling a reasoned amendment to the Government motion. The answer is almost certain to be No.

TOMORROW MORNING: A meeting of the full Parliamentary Labour party will debate the Shadow Cabinet's recommendation that the party should vote against entry on the Government's terms.

Nominations for the party leadership will close at noon and the unopposed appointment of Mr Harold Wilson is expected to be announced.

Six day debate THURSDAY: Six-day debate on the Market opens in the Commons. A debate in the Lords will also take place next week.

THURSDAY WEEK: The division in the Commons. "Headcounting" now going on in both Whips' offices suggests that the Prime Minister will safely have a majority for entry to the E.E.C.

But if all gnomes are loyally kept, Mr Heath may not be able to continue on Back P., Col. 5

WEST GERMANY LIKELY TO QUIT AIRBUS PROJECT

By Our Bonn Correspondent

The West German Government is almost certain to withdraw its financial support from the European A-300 Airbus project for a medium-haul, twin-engine, 280-seater jet aircraft. It was understood in Bonn yesterday.

Such a step would have a considerable effect on Britain's aircraft industry since Hawker-Siddeley has a commercial share in making the planes. The British Government has officially withdrawn from the project.

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STATELY HOMES BREAK BUSINESS RECORDS

By JOHN ARMSTRONG, Estates Correspondent

PRIVATELY owned stately homes have just ended their biggest boom year since the showplace trade came into its own 25 years ago. There were nearly seven million visitors, an increase of 450,000 on last year, and the financial returns amounted to nearly £2 million, about £500,000 up on 1970.

Attendance figures improved at three-quarters of the historic homes open to view. Four major houses—

two in England and two in Scotland—had six-figure totals for the first time.

They are Hatfield House, Herts, owned by the Marquess of Salisbury, Berkeley Castle, Glos, home of Mr John Berkeley, the Duke of Atholl's Blair Castle, Perthshire, and the Duke of Argyll's Inveraray Castle.

Record attendances were achieved at about 25 famous homes throughout the country and in several others it was the best season since they opened their doors.

Value for money

Although many increased their charges with devaluation at the beginning of the season it did not deter the public, who still seem to regard the 25p or more a head as good value for money.

Few houses above the 50,000 attendance mark this year reported loss of interest. A few owners declined to give their totals because of lower gas. Castle Howard, Mr George Howard's famous Yorkshire mansion which had a

87,000 visitors last year was one.

The Earl of Devon was in two minds about disclosing his figures for Powderham Castle near Exeter but later explained that a small decline there was due to his season being three weeks shorter.

The greatest success of the year has been Warwick Castle, the Earl of Warwick's seat, which added 80,000 visitors to its previous record. Lord Brooke, the Earl's son, who runs the enterprise, relied on extra attractions.

In Gloucestershire, Berkeley Castle's stride into the six-figure bracket was largely due to Mr John Berkeley's enterprise in securing from the BBC the Henry VIII costumes for a special exhibition.

At Wilton, Wilts, another record showhouse, the Earl of Pembroke had his public queuing at the gates before the morning opening. Takings at his souvenir shop and at his restaurant, offering a three-course meal at 50p, were 200 per cent up.

The Duke of Northumberland's seat, Alnwick Castle has had a 50 per cent rise in customers since 1969. The 1971 season was its best to date.

THE TOP TWENTY HOMES

	1970	1971
Beaulieu, Hants (Lord Montagu) ...	502,109	505,380
Warwick Castle (Earl of Warwick) ...	270,000	330,000
Longleat, Wilts (Marquess of Bath) ...	267,000	278,000
Harewood, Yorks (Earl of Harewood) ...	255,826	248,500
Blenheim, Oxon (Duke of Marlborough) ...	200,000	212,000
Hever Castle, Kent (Lord Astor of Hever) ...	129,032	157,538
Doddington, Glos (Major S. Codrington) ...	110,000	153,054
Hatfield, Herts (Marquess of Salisbury) ...	95,867	111,514
Berkeley Castle, Glos (Mr John Berkeley) ...	87,500	110,047
Blair Castle, Perthshire (Duke of Atholl) ...	97,000	101,000
Inveraray Castle, Argyll (Duke of Argyll) ...	82,000	100,125
Belvoir Castle, Leics (Duke of Rutland) ...	67,000	80,000
Sudeley Castle, Glos (Mr M. Dent-Brocklehurst) ...	60,000	80,000
Penshurst, Kent (Viscount De L'Isle) ...	65,457	76,850
Gladton Hall, Derbyshire (Duke of Rutland) ...	69,000	71,000
Wilton House, Wilts (Earl of Pembroke) ...	61,000	67,500
Michelham Priory, Sussex (Sussex Arch. Trust) ...	57,920	66,100
Burghley House, Northants (Marquess of Exeter) ...	53,690	59,089
Alnwick Castle, Northumberland (Duke of Northumberland) ...	42,500	53,378
Weston Park, Selby (Earl of Bradford) ...	49,603	47,750



The grave of Prof. Marchese Sir Aldo Castellani at Guia cemetery. Its condition has shocked Britons living in Portugal.

ACCESS TO LAKE FOR £60,500

By Our Property Market Correspondent

GAINING public access to Lake Bassenthwaite at Thornthwaite, four miles from Keswick, has cost the Lake District Planning Board £60,500.

That is the price paid by the Board in competition with half a dozen other potential buyers of the 128-acre residential agricultural property called Wood End.

It consists of a 1925 five-bedroom house with gardens and grounds fringing the lakeside, two cottages, a tenanted farm and an area of amenity woodland.

No opening

The sale was caused by the death of Mr J. V. Edge whose executors instructed Henry Spencer & Sons with Smith-Woolley, to sell.

Up to the sale the Lake District Planning Board had no way of opening up that part of Lake Bassenthwaite to the public.

The board may now turn it into a tourist centre or resell it and retain the land. Earlier estimates had put the value of Wood End in the region of £45,000.

Lisbon clergy urged to relent on Castellani burial

By BRUCE LOUDON in Lisbon

EFFORTS are being made to get Lisbon's Anglican Church Council to reverse its decision barring from the British cemetery the tropical diseases expert knighted by King George V.

It is hoped that as a result it may be moved from the public Roman Catholic Guia cemetery where it was buried last week. This follows widespread shock among members of Portugal's 5,000-strong British community over the condition of the Guia cemetery. It lies near the brush tourist town of Cascais, 20 miles from Lisbon.

Prof. Castellani was buried there after a protracted wrangle over whether an exception could be made to allow a Catholic to be buried in the Protestant-only British cemetery.

"Motorway camp"

One Briton described the derelict, sun-parched Guia cemetery as being "rather like a motorway camp." It is known that the British ambassador, Mr David Muirhead, who was chairman of the committee that barred Prof. Castellani's body

was himself shocked by the appearance of the grave.

When the funeral took place last week Mr Muirhead, looking shaken, led the aged, Yorkshire-born Lady Castellani and the dowager Lady Killern, the professor's daughter, who is the widow of a former British Ambassador to Cairo, away from the grave as diggers shovelled stones and onto the mahogany coffin.

The burial was not, however, as crude as some at Guia. Canon John Humphreys, Vicar of Estoril, who opposed the decision to exclude Prof. Castellani, told me of instances when graves at Guia are not bought in perpetuity. Sometimes, with the family looking on, the coffin is opened and lime poured in.

Although several members of the Anglican Committee attended the requiem mass before Prof. Castellani's burial, only Mr Muirhead went to the cemetery.

One senior British expatriate said today: "This was an ignominious end for someone who did so much for humanity and medical science, and who was honoured for this by King George V. He gave of his time freely to the British hospital in Lisbon for many years as their honorary consultant." Another British official, who supports the Council's stand

against allowing what he termed "a Roman" into the British cemetery, said: "The condition of the cemetery where he is buried is a problem for the Papias. Moreover, Prof. Castellani was a Fascist during the war."

Mr Albert Reynolds, a Lisbon lawyer, who is executor of Prof. Castellani's estate, has written to the Vicar of St George's Anglican Church, which controls the cemetery, Canon Henry Chaffield-Judo, who opposed admission of the body. He confirmed that the Professor's last wish was to be buried in the British cemetery.

It is expected that new appeals similar to those that earlier brought intervention in the case by the Archbishop of Canterbury and several bishops, as well as Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, may be forthcoming in the next few days.

MORE TRAFFIC AT GATWICK

A total of 583,769 passengers used Gatwick Airport in September, an increase of more than 17 per cent on September, 1970.

There were 7,054 commercial transport flights, an increase of 800. But business and light-aircraft flights fell from 2,500 to 2,279.

Turkish girl to be Princess Anne's tour companion

By GUY RAIS in Ankara

THE vivacious 22-year-old daughter of a Turkish ambassador will be the constant companion of Princess Anne during her visit with the Queen and Prince Philip to Turkey, which begins in Ankara today.

Prince Philip and Princess Anne took off in a special plane for Turkey yesterday from Persia, where they have been attending the 25th centenary celebrations of the Persian Empire. The Queen is flying from London this morning.

Attractive, dark-haired Miss Belkis Vershan, who will be Princess Anne's companion, said she hoped to take her to a "swinging, discolleque" in Istanbul where the Royal Family end their week-long tour.

Prince Philip and Princess Anne arrived last night in Izmir. They fly to Ankara today.

Miss Vershan, who has visited Britain, graduated in English and Turkish at Istanbul University. She showed me a medal of the Royal Victorian Order she received for personal services concerning the tour.

She also said that if she could take Princess Anne to a night club "I will have to make sure I get suitable dancing partners for her. I have many boy friends, so selection should not be too much trouble."

The Queen's State visit comes at a time of crisis in Turkey. Eighteen members of revolutionary groups are under sentence of death for terrorism and there is martial law in several provinces. But President Sunay has arranged a week's truce between political parties.

Gallipoli visit

On Friday the Queen is to visit the Gallipoli battlefields where more than 88,000 British and Commonwealth soldiers died in the 1914-18 war.

The Queen's first official function tomorrow will be a visit to the huge mausoleum overlooking the city of Kemal Ataturk.

The Royal Family has a crowded programme and the Turkish authorities have done much to make the visit, which lasts until next Monday, a success.

NEW-TYPE CARE CENTRE FOR OXFORD

Daily Telegraph Reporter
A NEW kind of special care centre for offenders from whom both ordinary mental hospitals and prisons are unsuitable is likely to be set up in the Oxford area.

It will be the first of its kind in Britain. It will try to find an answer to the problem of how to treat persistent offenders such as vagrants, alcoholics and petty thieves who often have a history of mental illness.

The police committee of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board has agreed to set up such a centre with three sections. One will be a place to detain who needs treatment and what kind, another will be a secure residential area for "long-term patients" and the third a halfway house for those who might be able to adjust.

Working party report

A working party report pointed out that there were probably 100 people in the Oxford region who needed to be kept in conditions of security for long periods even though the offences they had committed were not serious.

The working party was set up after Mr Brian Gibbons, O.C. the Recorder of Oxford, had twice criticised the lack of facilities in the Oxford region.

The locked wards and high-security mental hospitals where they might once have been confined have been abolished by the board during the last 10 years.

The recommendation of the policy committee will now go before the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

LINES BLOCKED

Six Eastern Region trains were cancelled after a ballast train was derailed and blocked four lines for four hours at Stratford, east London, yesterday.

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PACKETS CARRY A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

PEKING DEMAND FOR CHIANG EXPULSION AS U.N. NEARS VOTE

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT in Hongkong
THE Chinese leaders have specifically reinforced their hard-line stand against any form of Formosan presence within the United Nations only hours before the world body is due to start debating the crucial question of Chinese representation.

Radio Peking reported yesterday that a joint statement by two Sino-Japanese Friendship Associations called for the restoration to mainland China of its entire rights within the United Nations. It further demanded the immediate expulsion of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique."

AUSCHWITZ PRIEST IS BEATIFIED

By ERIC RORICH in Rome
A POLISH priest who gave his life for another man 30 years ago in a Nazi concentration camp was beatified by the Pope yesterday.

Attending the ceremony in St Peter's Basilica was the man whose life he saved in Auschwitz, Prisoner Number 689, a former Polish Army sergeant, Franciszek Gajowniczek, now 70.

The priest, Father Maximilian Kolbe, took the place of the sergeant who was one of 10 inmates selected to die after a prisoner escaped in August, 1941. They were to be starved to death as a reprisal.

Father Kolbe, aged 47, volunteered to replace Gajowniczek, who was then 40 and had a wife and family.

A fortnight later, the priest, known as "Our Little Father," was dead. He was killed with an injection of carbolic acid as he lay naked in an underground cell.

Step to sainthood

Yesterday Mr Gajowniczek sat in a place of honour near the altar as the Pope proclaimed Father Kolbe as the first victim of a Nazi death camp to be inscribed in the rolls of the "blessed."

Pope Paul became the first Pope in modern times to officiate at a beatification ceremony. The step sometimes, but not always, precedes sainthood in the Church, but until now Popes have always waited until after beatification before speaking of the "blessed" or praying for them.

The title "blessed" means the person is in heaven and worthy of special spiritual honour. More than 20,000 people, including 2,000 from Poland, heard the Pope say Father Kolbe was among the "premier saints and prophetic spirits" of Roman Catholicism.

Father Kolbe was one of the best known Roman Catholic priests in Poland and Japan before he was taken to Auschwitz.

SPANISH GUARDS FOIL PRIESTS' JAIL ESCAPE

Guards have foiled an escape attempt by priests jailed in the maximum security prison at Zamora, Spain's official news agency said yesterday. The priests had nearly completed a 60ft tunnel which had taken two years to dig when a plastic mine containing cement gave them away.

The 5ft high tunnel was dug by two of 11 priests at Zamora, in western Spain near the Portuguese border, according to the report. Implicated in the plot were two other priests sentenced to long terms in a trial of Basque nationalists.

According to the official account officials found the plastic bags containing 100lb of cement in a boiler room. An inspection of the room revealed that some floor tiles were a different colour from the rest. These were lifted, easily uncovering the tunnel entrance.

U.P.I.

War secrets query on spies book

By HENRY MILLER in New York

THE Foreign Office has discreetly tried to discover if material from a secret Government report on a celebrated intelligence coup during the 1939-45 war has found its way into a book to be published in America in January.

The book is called "The Game of the Foxes." It tells of "operation double-cross," when British intelligence "turned around" the top 12 German agents in Britain to feed false information about the Allied invasion of Europe to the Germans.

It has been written by Ladislav Farago, a Hungarian-born, became an expert in German and Japanese codes while chief of research and planning in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

It was disclosed yesterday that Mr Peter Heap, deputy director-general of British Information Services in New York, was recently sent to the publishing house of the David McKay company to inquire about the book's contents.

He is said to have stated to the company's president, Mr Kenneth Houston: "We understand one of your forthcoming books may violate Crown copyright. We feel it contains material that is confidential and rightly belongs to Her Majesty's Government."

"Public entitled"

Mr Rawson said he told Mr Heap he did not feel there were any real security issues and believed that 27 years after the war the public was "entitled to read this fascinating story."

Mr Rawson said he could not say if some material in the book came from a secret report analysing the effectiveness of M15 in "operation double-cross" by Sir John Masterman, who was war-time deputy chief of M15.

He saw a manuscript by Sir John before it went to the Yale University Press, and he decided it would be a really successful and useful to American readers. "It used cover names for the agents as the British had apparently promised to protect their anonymity."

Farago's book is to be published in Britain after it has appeared in America.

MOSCOW TRIP SEEN AS THREAT TO ARMS PACT

By Our Washington Staff
Defence experts in Washington are concerned that President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May might delay important agreements on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

This prospect was raised last week by Senator Henry Jackson, a Democrat. He claimed that the timing of the Nixon visit had given Russia a "powerful weapon" to extract concessions from America at the SALT talks.

Some experts fear that Russia may be tempted to delay a SALT agreement until the Presidential visit. Realising that such an agreement would enhance President Nixon's election prospects, Moscow could then be expected to demand a higher price from America.

GREEK HONOURS FOR AGNEW

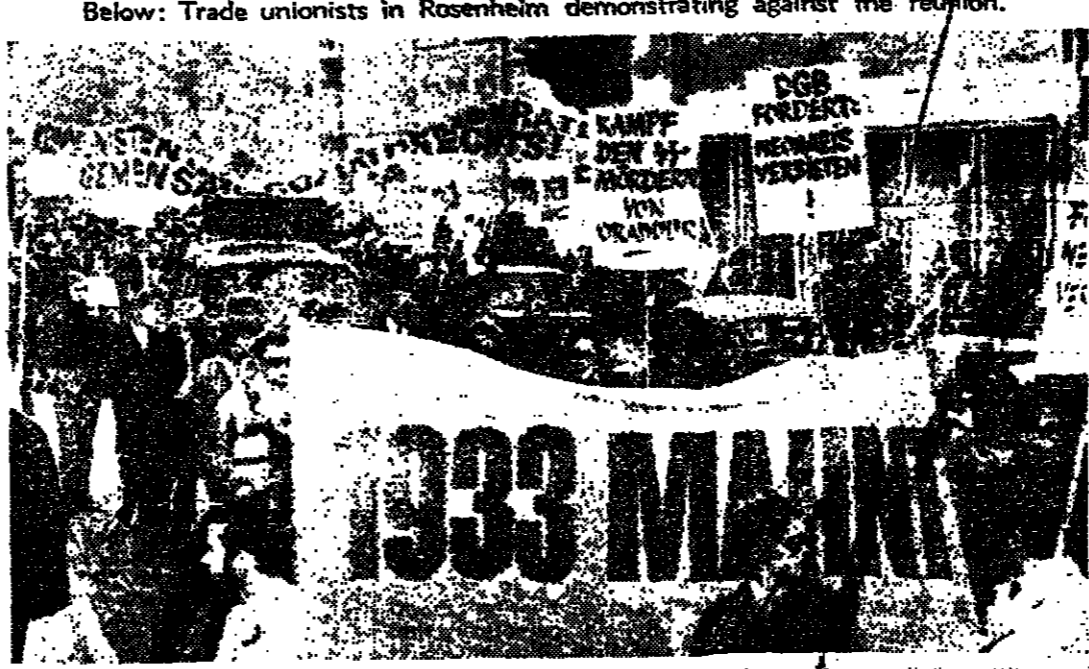
Greece's highest decoration for foreigners, the Grand Cross of the Order of George, was awarded to Mr Agnew, American Vice-President, yesterday by Gen. George Zolotas, the Greek Regent. An arrival in Athens on Saturday, Mr Agnew, who is of Greek extraction, was greeted by the entire Government.

Strong security measures were in force yesterday, prompted by two small explosions hours before Mr Agnew's arrival and a left-wing Agnew, get out of Greece" campaign. But he was cheered as he arrived to lay a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in central Athens.

Reuter and U.P.I.



Former members of the wartime crack Nazi SS division, "Das Reich," showing a divisional unit sign at a reunion attended by 300 in Rosenheim during the weekend. In 1944 the division wiped out the French village of Oradour as a reprisal for Resistance attacks on German units.



Below: Trade unionists in Rosenheim demonstrating against the reunion.

Common Market talks in Paris in the spring

By PETER SCHMITT in Bonn

BRITAIN, France and West Germany have tentatively agreed to hold the proposed Western European summit conference of the Heads of Government of the six Common Market countries and the four new partners next spring, it was understood in Bonn yesterday.

The British and West German Governments will not object to the French proposal that the meeting, suggested by President Pompidou, should take place in Paris.

Anglo-German agreement on the venue is believed to have been reached in letters exchanged between Mr Heath and Herr Brandt, the West German Federal Chancellor.

An earlier plan to hold the meeting in London instead seems to have been dropped.

It is now certain that the meeting will be prepared at the next conference of the Common Market Foreign Ministers in Rome on Nov. 5 and 6.

West Germany wants to hold the conference only when it is certain to produce constructive results and to give great impetus to Europe's further development.

Preparation for the conference will be accompanied by intensive West German effort to achieve a united European basis for an effective solution to the current international monetary problems.

FRENCH POLICE IN STRIKE THREAT

By Our Paris Staff
Representatives of the Autonomous Union of French Police threatened at the weekend to take "illegal action" if the Government continues to ignore their demands for better pay and prospects. French police are forbidden by law to strike.

At a Paris meeting attended by 3,500 delegates, it was announced that a series of "legal" measures will be taken culminating in a demonstration in front of the National Assembly.

Brown, 28, and the other men were chased through nearby streets. Bullets ricocheted off parked cars and buildings. Brown was shot on the roof of a block of flats. He was identified later from his fingerprints, taken in the bar.

Two policemen were wounded. One, a 21-year-old patrolman who had just completed training, was badly hurt in the stomach, leg and hip. But he was said to be out of danger. The other officer was hit in the hand.

Three other men with Brown were arrested. They were Arthur Lee Young, 25, Sam Felty, 23, known to the police as a burglar, and Levi Valentin, 24. Another man is believed to have escaped.

They are all to be charged with attempted murder, assault, robbery and possibly other crimes.

Brown, former head of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, had been a fugitive since April, 1970, when he failed to appear in court in Ellicott City, Maryland, to stand trial on charges of inciting to riot and arson.

The charges arose after he urged a crowd of 400 negroes in Cambridge, Maryland, to "burn this town down."

Shortly afterwards fire swept the town, killing six people.

Brown, whose real name is Hubert Germain, was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He had not been seen publicly since he jumped his \$5,160 bail.

By Our New York Staff
Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands announced in New York last night that he is withdrawing from the Wildlife Fund of which he is International President, marking the start of its second decade by launching a campaign to protect vulnerable animal habitats—known as biotopes—in various parts of the world.

Around America

STUDENTS' LOANS ON 'THE NEVER'

By Our New York Staff

A GROWING number of students are defaulting on long-term loans obtained to pay for their education and are choosing bankruptcy as the only way out.

Some bankers and college financial officers say ten per cent of money lent is not repaid. Others think the figure is higher.

The economic recession, which has prevented many students from getting part-time jobs, is considered to be one factor. But many students are simply disappearing and not taking their obligations seriously.

Mr Birch Thomas, of the United Student Aid Fund, a non-profit agency that has lent \$125 million in the last two years, said a banker recently negotiated a loan with a student.

As the youth walked out he said: "If you think you are ever going to get this back, you're crazy."

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India rejects troop withdrawal offer from Pakistan

By SARAH TANDON in Delhi

INDIA sharply rejected a Pakistan suggestion for mutual withdrawal of troops from their common border yesterday, and went on to say that any territory occupied by India in a new conflict would not be returned.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, Indian Defence Minister, referred during a rally in Jullundur, 50 miles from the border, to reports that civilians were leaving the West Pakistan border towns of Lahore and Sialkot.

"If war is thrust upon us by the Pakistan military junta our forces will march forward and occupy these cities. And this time we will not withdraw."

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan offered to remove his forces from "present defensive positions" along the border if India would withdraw her forces "and cease infiltration and other hostile acts."

The offer came, according to an official news agency message, during a talk President Yahya had with President Podgorny of Russia during the celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the Russian empire. Mr Podgorny also saw President Giri of India on Friday night, but there are no details of the conversation.

Shelling allegation
President Yahya's proposal followed a report from Jammu and Kashmir that Indian artillery had shelled 54 border villages, killing 38 civilians and injuring 57.

The Indian Defence Minister said it was Pakistan that posed the threat. No Indian forces had penetrated East Bengal, it was the Bengali "freedom fighters" who operated there.

Reports reaching Delhi of the apparent mediation efforts by Russia make it clear that this is no latter-day Tashkent—the Soviet-sponsored meetings in 1966 between India and Pakistan that ended the border war.

So far as is known the Indian and Pakistani Presidents did not meet. Mr Podgorny's talk with the Indian President might have been no more than routine in view of the recent friendship treaty.

The Russian-Pakistani meeting, however, is given more significance because of Pakistan's claims that the Indian Government support of Pakistan in the present dispute with India.

Thumbnails in Uganda census
Asian families were at the census yesterday for the first time. The census was designed to produce precise information on birth, citizenship and immigration status. Babies and the elderly were required to appear for coating and thumbprinting as clerks filled in a few more forms.

Many Asians were apprehensive fearing a future tightening of residence curbs. They also complained that the census was discriminatory. The last such tabulation in 1963 showed the Asian population to have doubled in 10 years to more than 100,000.

7 DIE IN RIOT
At least seven people died in communal riots in Nepal after Hindu became subdivided at hearing that Muslims had slaughtered a cow, which are sacred in Hindu. It was reported yesterday in Kathmandu. The attacked seven Muslim villages—Briter.

TITO WITH INDIA ON HELP FOR REFUGEES
By Our Delhi Correspondent
"India truly had the 'full moral and political right' to ask the international community for assistance in resolving the deeply moving human drama of the refugees from Pakistan." This Mr Yashwantrao said last night in Delhi after a day of talks with Mrs Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister.

Peace and stability in the entire sub-continent and beyond could be jeopardised unless greater and more effective assistance were given to the refugees. Similar efforts were made in Pakistan to restore normal conditions.

The talks themselves remain wrapped in secrecy, probably at least in part to protect Russian sensitivities. It is understood that particular attention will be paid during the meetings to the change in East-West relations as a result of the talks between America and China.

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The Algemene Bank Nederland today opens a second office in London.

The Algemene Bank Nederland is pleased to announce the opening of an office in the West End of London to complement the services of its chief London office in the City.

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Africa: Casablanca, Tangier, Nairobi, Mombasa;
 North America: New York, San Francisco, Netherlands Antilles: Willemstad, Oranjestad, San Nicolas, Kralendijk, Philipsburg;
 Surinam: Paramaribo, Moengo, Nieuw-Nickerie, Paramaribo Wageningen;
 South America: Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca, Montevideo, Asunción, Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, Recife, Curitiba, São Paulo, Santos, Salvador (Bahia), Quito, Guayaquil, Bogotá, Caracas, Maracaibo, Panama.

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UNIONS FEAR LOSS OF JOBS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

By JOHN RICHARDS, Industrial Staff

UNION fears that economic growth of five or six per cent. a year over the next two years would still leave more than 500,000 people out of work arise from "the unemployment of progress"—jobs lost because of scientific and technical changes.

Mr Ronald Ensor highlighted this form of unemployment in his speech to the Conservative party conference in Brighton as chairman of the party's trade union advisory committee.

EAST AFRICA AIRLINE IN SACKING ROW

Daily Telegraph Reporter STAFF at Heathrow have been asked by the Transport and General Workers' Union to "black" flights operated by East African Airways in support of a demand that a European be reinstated in his post or financially compensated.

The union has also asked the International Federation of Transport Workers for support. The European is Mr Peter Davies of Maidenhead, who was a traffic liaison officer with the

He claimed that the unemployment from which Britain now suffers is not the unemployment of the 1930s.

The causes were entirely different. Present unemployment was swollen because of restructuring in industry accompanied by scientific and technological advances.

Higher output

Mr Bernard Dix, research officer of the National Union of Public Employees, quoted statistics to back up this argument. Between 1963 and 1970, he said, total output in productive industry had risen 24 per cent., but output per worker had fallen 31 per cent., and the national labour force decreased by five per cent.

In key sectors of industry there is a similar picture:

	Total Output	Output per worker	Size of work-force
Gas, electricity and water	+49%	+60%	-7%
Textiles	+25%	+52%	-18%
Mining	-18%	+37%	-40%

These figures show that contracting industries are being equally affected by the moves towards greater mechanisation and science-based efficiency. Thus the run-down in their labour force is even greater.

The Department of Employment has yet to carry out a full survey into the impact of this type of unemployment on the soaring national total. But no doubt Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, would agree with Mr Ensor that "an adaptation of thinking on the part of trade unions, employers and Government together," is urgently necessary.

500,000 workless

The startling prediction that, even with increased growth, about 500,000 workless will still be with us in two years' time was given in the TUC's economic policy submission to the National Economic Development Council.

Mr Dix told last month's annual Congress in Blackpool that new bargaining objectives on a shorter working week, longer holidays, and earlier retirement would have to be adopted to secure an economic and social background in which technological unemployment could be faced.

This was essential to maintain a climate for further introduction of work study and productivity bargaining.

No hope

Fundamentally, the unions believe, unemployment stems from three sources: technological change, structural change, and shifting economic policies of various governments. So their conclusion is obvious. Even a marked change of Government policy to stimulate demand or additional growth is still going to leave a large rump in the dole queues.



FIGURE: REGA

'NAIL GUNS CAN KILL' WARNING

Daily Telegraph Reporter SOME workers on building sites could become killers through "stupid, willful and highly dangerous" use of rivet and nail guns, says a report by the Factory Inspectorate today.

In its quarterly publication, Accidents, the Inspectorate reports that a housewife out shopping was hit by a 2½-in nail carelessly or mischievously fired by a workman on a building site 200 yards away. The woman escaped with bruises and shock.

In 1963, when the cartridge gun was relatively new to construction workers, it was classed as a possibly dangerous tool. Increasing incidents involving this gun could lead to legislation restricting its use, a Department of Employment spokesman says.

"Concern has grown about the number of incidents that come to the notice of the Factory Inspectorate, accidents involving injury both to the users of the tools and to others working nearby."

The report mentions homemade "bombs" using a rivet gun with nuts and bolts. The explosive charge in this cartridge is more powerful than that in a 0.22 rifle.

A labourer was injured by a three-inch nail 100ft away from a workmate who had fired it into quarter-inch plywood in the lunchbreak. The nail went through the wood.

A Department of Employment spokesman said that the British Standards Institution laid down 16 rules for this type of gun in 1966, and stressed that employers should ensure compliance.

PENALTY URGED FOR INCREASING POPULATION

Local authorities should be compelled by law to give birth-control advice in proportion to the number of women in their areas who could benefit, say 10 Greater London Young Conservatives who today publish a pamphlet on population policy.

The group would penalise parents of children born after the introduction of this law by withdrawing tax reliefs, family allowances and confinement benefits.

But, says a statement issued with the pamphlet, "there was some disagreement amongst the group over this."

Views in the pamphlet are those of the authors and cannot be taken to represent those of Greater London Young Conservatives.

20,000 IDLE IN COVENTRY PAY DISPUTE

By Our Industrial Staff About 20,000 workers will be on strike or idle and car and engineering production worth several million pounds will be lost today through the sixth one-day stoppage by nearly 10,000 Coventry toolroom craftsmen.

The employers have said that they intend to "lock out" tomorrow any workers who join today's strike, and a worsening of the effects of the strike is certain this week.

The craftsmen are protesting at the scrapping by the employers of a wartime agreement which tied their rates to those of highly-paid production workers.

NEWSPAPER DISPUTE

By Our Industrial Correspondent Nearly 500,000 copies of the Sunday Times, about one-third of its total circulation, were lost yesterday due to industrial action by members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (NATSOPA). The dispute arose over proposals by the management to close a garage. Four unions are opposing any redundancies.

Farmers seek higher rents from workers

By Our Agricultural Staff

FARMERS are to seek higher rents from farm workers for their tied cottages, in which about half of the 195,000 workers live. They also want a higher rate for the cheap milk which about 7 or 8 per cent of farm workers, mostly women on dairy farms, get as part payment of wages.

The proposals will come up at the meeting in London tomorrow of the Agricultural Wages Board of England and Wales, when the workers' claim for a rise of £5.20—a new basic rate of £18 for a 40-hour, 5-day week—will be decided. The present minimum wage is £14.80 for a 42-hour, 5½-day week.

Mr Reginald Bottini, general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied workers, said yesterday that what the farmers had in mind was, in effect, a counter-claim. Since 1947, the value of a tied cottage allowed to be set against wages has been 30p a week and the permitted charge for milk against wages has been 2p a pint.

BIG SHOW ENTRY

More cattle breeders than ever are expected to attend the North Western Dairy Show for British Friesians at Greve on Wednesday week. About 250 entries have been received.

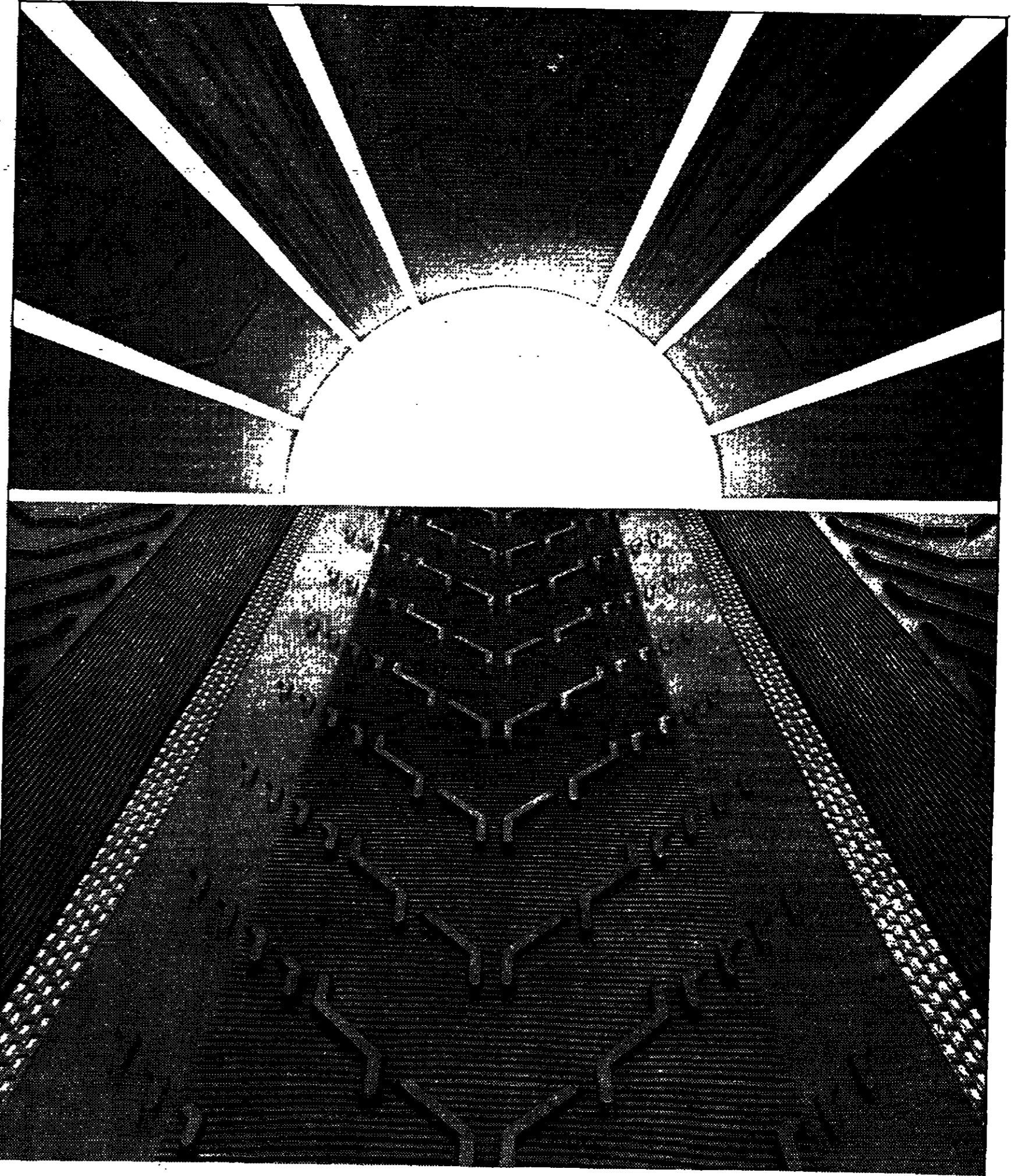
Interest has been stimulated because there is no longer a national dairy show in London.

*A man from Ankara, Turkey, has recited 6,666 verses of the Koran from memory in 6 hours.

Now put your memory to the test. Spend 5 minutes with a glass of smooth, full-bodied, fully mature Langs Scotch. We bet you'll find it unforgettable.

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*Author in Guinness Book of Records



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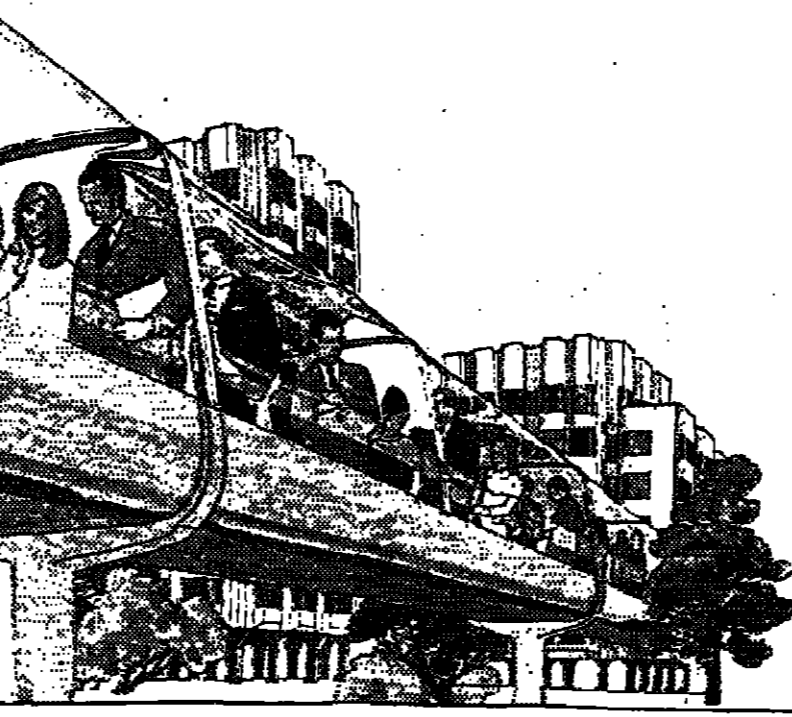
New Paris services from November 1st.

Fly BEA from Heathrow to Paris Orly—the big international airport with direct connections to all major cities throughout France. There are Trident flights every weekday at:

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We are ready to go.



Vast majority believe EEC membership inevitable: Dialogue with East is Community aim

51 per cent NOW AGAINST JOINING COMMON MARKET

PROPOSITION to the Common Market has hardened in the past month and a majority (51 per cent) are against British entry in the latest Gallup Poll carried out for *The Daily Telegraph*.

In last month's poll, 47 per cent. were against the market. The movement of opinion against the Common Market has had very little effect on the public's conviction that we will enter.

Four out of five (80 per cent.) think Britain will join, a drop of only five per cent. since last month.

Interviewing for the survey was conducted from Oct. 6 to Oct. 12 between the two main party conferences. Gallup asked a representative cross section of 8 electors throughout Britain: "On the facts as you know them, do you for or against Britain joining the Common Market?" Replies in percentages are:

Today Sept. Aug. July
For 52 35 33 25
Against 51 47 44 57
Don't know 17 18 21 18

Conservative supporters divide on three to two in favour as they did last month, but opinion against has hardened among Labour supporters after their party conference. Nearly two-thirds (64 per cent.) are opposed in the month compared with 55 per cent. last month, and support for the market has declined on 27 to 18 per cent.

Labour supporters are also less inclined to believe that we will join than Conservatives, though a large majority in both parties think it inevitable (74 per cent. of Labour supporters and 89 per cent. of Conservatives).

Loss of identity
One other change in the past month is a small increase in public doubt and fears about the exact entry will have on our national identity.

Replies to the question: "What effect, if any, will joining the Common Market have on our national identity? Will we lose it, a little or none at all?"

Today Sept. 28 34
None at all 28 34
A little 51 47
None 21 19

Conservative anti-Marketters are the most concerned on this question—only 16 per cent.

think there will be no effect compared with 75 per cent. who think we will lose a lot or a little of our identity. Conservative pro-Marketters are least concerned. As many as 55 per cent. expect no effects at all.

But fears for our national identity do not rate very highly among most people who are against entry.

When asked what disadvantages there would be if we joined, only 14 per cent. of anti-Marketters said "loss of sovereignty identity" compared with 80 per cent. who said prices would rise and 19 per cent. who feared higher unemployment.

Benefits of entry
In general, entry into the Common Market is expected to benefit better-off sections of the community, such as businessmen, financiers and the well-to-do, but be bad for poorer people such as pensioners and working people.

Asked: "What sort of people in Britain would benefit if we were to join the Common Market?" the top four groups named were:

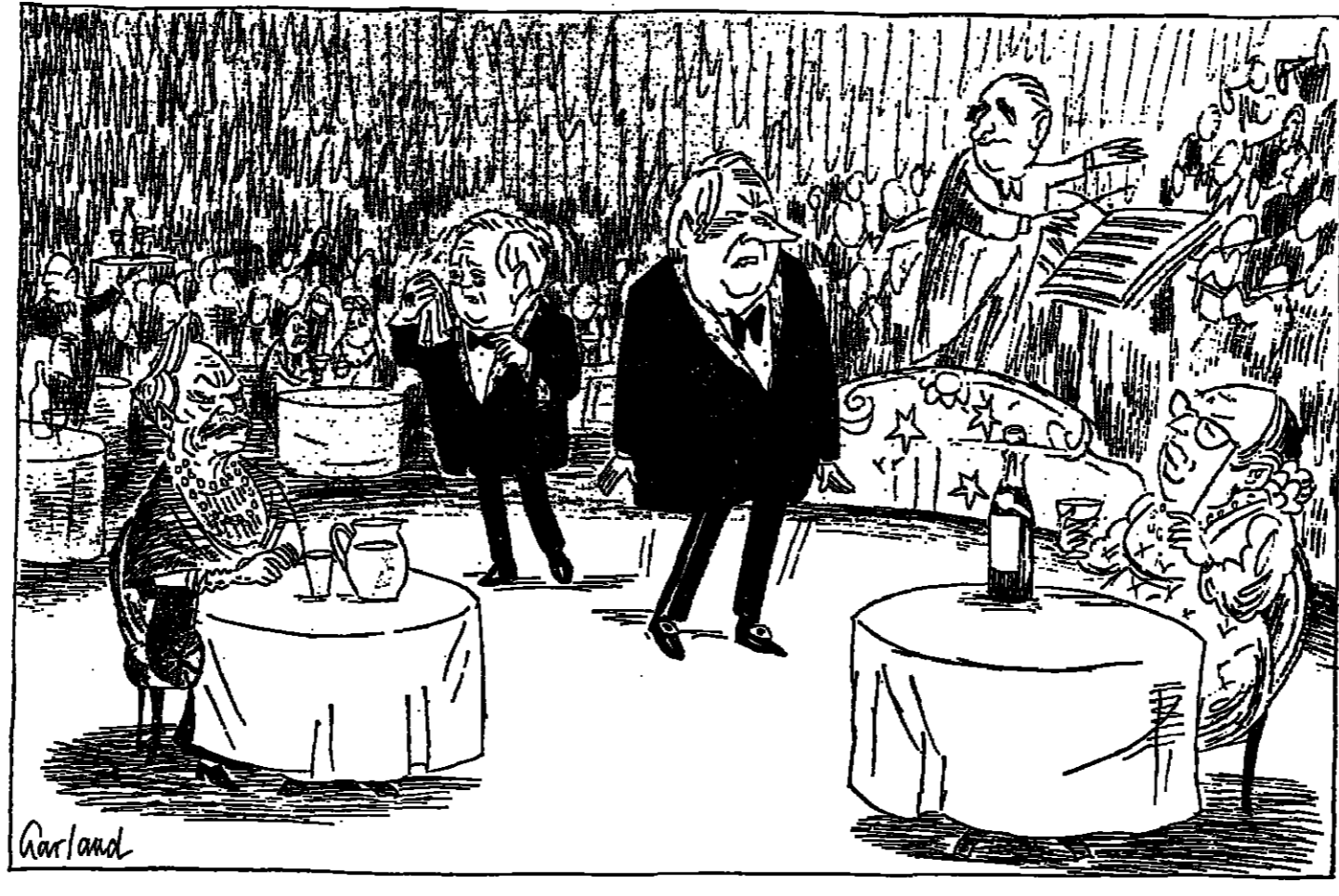
	Total	C	Lab.
Manufacturers	29	33	26
Financiers	24	24	25
Bankers	24	24	25
Upper class	19	15	23
Everybody	10	17	4

Three-quarters expect some group to benefit and only seven per cent. said nobody would benefit.

When Gallup asked who would suffer if we joined the Common Market, the top four groups named were:

	Total	C	Lab.
Pensioners	55	51	35
Working people	31	19	43
Housewives	28	22	33
Farmers	15	17	14

Only eight per cent. said "everybody" or "nobody," but 80 per cent. could think of some group that would suffer.



"Gentlemen, take your partners for the Common Market fandango!"

MORE RESIGNS AS WHIP

By Our Political Staff
MR JASPER MORE, 64, has resigned as a Government Whip because he cannot support Government policy on entry to the Common Market.

His is the second resignation on the issue. Mr Edward Taylor, a junior Minister in the Scottish Office, left the Government in July.

Mr More, who sits for Ludlow, served in two governments as a Whip. He recently spent six weeks in the United States.

He wrote to Mr Pym, Government Chief Whip, following the Common Market debate at the party conference on Wednesday, saying that neither his American visit nor the debate had altered his views.

Mr More also assured Mr Pym that his personal loyalty to Mr Heath, and his determination to give general support to the Government was in no way affected.

Six see British entry as key to united foreign policy

By WALTER FARR, Common Market Correspondent
BRITISH entry to the Common Market could lead to a "new golden age of integration" in which Britain and the other members would work towards a common foreign policy for Western Europe.

This is the conclusion of a study on political and economic planning published today by Chatham House and P.E.P., the economic's research organisation.

On the assumption that all the applicants are granted membership or association with the Market and that all those British Commonwealth countries that are eligible accept association, something like 70 countries will be bound together by preferential trading agreements, the study points out.

The aims of the external relations of the Community, are to extend the geographical scope of European unification first to the rest of Western and possibly, ultimately, to Eastern Europe and to play a liberal constructive role in dealing with world economic problems.

The study concludes that the Community, in its relations with Eastern Europe, would like to open a dialogue, but has been thwarted—except in the special case of Yugoslavia—by Communist refusal to recognise its international existence.

The United States-European Community relationship is seen as the cornerstone of the Community's external policy.

"None the less an ultimately equal partnership between Eastern Europe and North America seems to demand the greater economic and political unity of the former. Once this happens the basic North Atlantic relationship is bound to undergo considerable change."

The Community had accepted a special responsibility for Africa and the Mediterranean.

Enlargement of the Market would strengthen the basis for common policies towards developing countries, especially in view of Britain's special links with the African countries of the Commonwealth and with the Middle East.

Much will depend, the study concludes, on the extent to which member states of an enlarged Market are prepared to delegate a wider range of powers to the Community institutions.

Policy problems
There is doubt as to whether these institutions can cope adequately with the problem of forming external policy.

"Unfortunately the outstanding characteristics of performance in external policy-making (in the Brussels institutions) have been slowness and duplication of work."

The Market's Council of Ministers has, says the study, become an acute bottleneck in Brussels decision making.

Mr Connally also disclosed that the United States, having imposed unilateral import curbs, will make specific requests for the removal of European trade barriers at meetings in Paris next week of the Office of Economic Co-operation and Development and the Group of Ten deputies.

His statements, made during the weekend at a meeting of the Business Council at Hot Springs, Arkansas, coincided with the speech by Mr Heath, in which he expressed fears of an impending protectionist trade war.

Mr Connally said past Administrations had made key military and political decisions with only a casual glance at economic considerations, and the economic foundations which made the political and military actions possible.

Paying the price
Now the United States was paying a price for this neglect.

"We want to create many jobs and be competitive with other nations who, I assure you, are working six days a week, 10 hours a day, and at wages about one-fourth of our own."

"We have to look at this as a war of competition and a war of economics... and we must not lose sight of its importance."

It is unlikely, he suggested, that the United States and other big nations will agree on troublesome international monetary questions at the meeting of the Group of Ten Financial Ministers in November, "because they're not ready to make an agreement."

Connally welcomes trade war: 'We are biggest market'

By RICHARD BEESTON in Washington

MR CONNALLY, American Treasury Secretary, has issued a warning—in a militant speech—that America does not fear foreign threats of retaliation against President Nixon's measures to protect the United States economy.

America had entered "a war of competition and a war of economics" with its foreign trading partners.

"Retaliation," he said, "is a two-way street, don't forget this country is the biggest market of all."

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Mr Barre, member of the Commission responsible for economic and financial policies, said after talks in America during the weekend: "We are wasting our time at the moment because we are not discussing the true problem, which is realignment of the currency parities and the simultaneous removal of the American surcharge."

Mr Barre said they did not even know yet precisely what America is asking for.

DEMAND FOR TOUGHER TALK TO U.S.

By Our Common Market Correspondent

PROPOSALS that the Six should take a tougher approach to the United States and increase pressure for lifting of the American 10 per cent import surcharge will be discussed at a meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers in Luxembourg today.

Signor Malfatti, President of the Commission, is expected to present the Council with a strongly-worded report on the effects of the American surcharge on the Common Market.

He has been quoted as saying that America is trying to "divide and conquer" the Six.

During recent talks between Commission representatives and the American Government in Washington there was a hardening of America's position on trade issues.

Sharp criticism
There also has been sharp American criticism of the Common Market's preferential agreements with Mediterranean countries, and of the proposed agreements between the Common Market and neutral countries in Europe if Britain joins.

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Happiness is being able to play with your friends.

It's pretty hard to believe, but there are children around who just don't know how to play. And the fact is, it's psychologically just as bad as starving. Because it's during the first five years of a child's life that a

lot of his future is decided. This is just one of the things that Save the Children is doing something about. With children's playgroups. We help children to play by putting a group of them together with things to play with.

Maybe it's happening right here in your town. Help us to help them and there's one thing we promise. Happier children. Because that's what we think it's all about.



Here's a donation to help put a smile on a child's face.

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Save the Children
Happiness is what it's all about.

Government committed to getting the economy going

HEATH GIVES HIS PLEDGE OF GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

By A. J. TRAVERS

WHILE Upper Clyde and other workers were demonstrating outside the Conservative party conference hall in Brighton on Saturday, Mr Heath was telling the assembled Conservatives that higher real wages were there for the asking.

The Prime Minister's words were in fact addressed to the trade unions and their members. His message was that in asking for higher real wages they would be "doing us all a favour."

It was, he said, for the unions to decide. If they continued to demand increases above anything that could be earned from productivity, they would continue to price themselves out of a job.

Mr Heath followed his warning by declaring: "We stand now on the threshold of a period of growth and prosperity unparalleled since the war."

We had the chance to beat the rest of the world at their own game: high production, low prices and high wages. "It is up to all of us, together, to seize this chance."

Unemployment too high. He said no one disagreed that the level of unemployment today was far too high. No responsible person in public life could fail to be moved by the sight of people out of work, week after week.

He placed the blame for rising prices and rising unemployment on the head of the Government faced when it assumed office. He reminded the conference that in the past few

months the Government had made available nearly £500 million for new projects in the hardest hit areas.

"Others may seek to exploit the national concern about joblessness to make party slogans. This Government demonstrates its concern by positive action."

Mr Heath continued his message with one comment on the Labour party conference in the same hall the previous week. "I do not recall in my political lifetime any party conference in which a claim to govern this country showed so conclusively that that claim was false."

Day by day, the lessons learnt in office had been abandoned as inconvenient memories. Day by day, the Labour party had been set off to put its own irresponsible and the unreal.

The Government, he stressed, was committed completely and absolutely to the pursuit of the economy going again and bringing unemployment down.

But he added: "You do not solve these problems by refusing to face them: by taking the easy way of subsidising and still more subsidy of Government and still more Government." The way to overcome frustration was to show a better way.

Neither of those policies could succeed without the other. "We cannot achieve a prosperous and contented society in Northern Ireland until the minority as well as the majority feel that they have a permanent and guaranteed share in public affairs."

"We cannot achieve a political settlement so long as the Government are still there. Because the Government are interested in no solution except one imposed by murder and achieved through chaos."

1—The legacy of a housing programme they found going down instead of up;
2—The legacy of welfare policies which were not even maintaining the advances of the past let alone moving forward to meet the needs of the future;

3—The legacy of education policies which were simply not giving a fair start to many children; and
4—Health policies which were denying decent care to too many of the old and mentally sick.

Ulster anxiety. In the general advance, there were many who had been left behind. These were things which should not be tolerated in the Britain of the 1970s. This Government was determined to bring them to an end.

Turning in Northern Ireland, Mr Heath said this was a subject on which in recent months they had spent many anxious, indeed anguished, hours.

There had been moments when it seemed that violence and the rhetoric of violence filled the whole scene, when the clamour seemed so great that there was small hope that the voice of reason would find a hearing.

He made it clear that there was an essential link between the political initiatives which the Government were taking and their measures to improve security and beat the gunmen.

is the greatest miscalculation of all. Then they simply do not know what kind of people we are.

Recalling the overwhelming vote in favour of British entry into the European Common Market, Mr Heath spoke of the happiness with which he had greeted that result.

He said that if in this changed world Britain had been forced to stand alone, then the prospects for the jobs and the livelihood of our people would be bleak indeed.

If we were to condemn ourselves to isolation, then we would find that decisions affecting us closely would not be taken by ourselves but by others in the world wielding greater economic power—the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Community and Japan.

"Fortunately, we are not so condemned. Fortunately, this change in the world has come upon us at exactly the time when we have the opportunity to associate ourselves with the other countries of the European Community."

By associating ourselves now, we could work together to protect effectively our own interests and theirs in a way which would not be possible were we to remain alone.

The day of need which Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Harold Macmillan had clearly perceived was now upon us. The problems they had foreseen were with them, they were urgent but not insoluble.

They could be tackled and solved precisely because of the courage and loyalty of the Conservative party in supporting European policy with such consistency over the last 10 years.

Our sense of history and of knowing the right time to do the right thing.

Today in Parliament
HOUSE OF LORDS
2.30: Immigration Bill 3rd Reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
2.30: Debate on Consultative Document on Code of Industrial Relations Practice.

TORIES ACCUSED

Tory lawyers seeking to re-define pornography

By Our Political Staff

MR WILSON, Opposition Leader, accused the Government of doing a "hatchet job" on Upper Clyde Shipbuilders when he spoke in Glasgow on Saturday.

He alleged that UCS could have been a thriving proposition if the Government had faced up to what was necessary last winter.

There was abundant evidence that the Conservatives' decision on UCS had been taken before they came to power. He commended the Government's refusal to provide credit guarantees last winter.

It seemed to have been deliberate Government policy to keep a shadow hanging over Upper Clyde month after month until the final act.

Davies' "bad penny" Mr Wilson attacked the role of the so-called "four wise men" who carried out a study of UCS for the Government. They included Lord Robson, former Parliamentary colleague.

"What these eminent industrial luminaries did was to allow themselves to be cast in the role of honest men who passed John Davies' bad penny."

"They introduced a predetermined policy on the basis, we are told, of a tip-and-run inquiry by a Danish expert."

Mr Davies had been forced to retreat by men of the Clyde asserting their right to work shown.

"Whatever the outcome, whatever Mr Davies's wretchedly exaggerated estimate of the UCS story will live in history—not the history of the Clyde but the annals of the working-class history of Britain in the 20th Century."

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A PANEL of Conservative lawyers is meeting this week in an attempt to establish a definition of the word "pornography" for both inside and outside the courts.

They will also discuss ways in which the Government can deal with the growing trade in pornography.

As was reported in The Sunday Telegraph the panel will prepare possible changes in the law. The Government fight pornography in books, magazines, shop windows and films.

Mr Manding, Home Secretary, will receive a copy of the panel's report.

The panel, headed by Mr Michael Havers, O.C. MP for Wimbledon, has been meeting since early summer at the invitation of the Society of Conservative Lawyers.

"No Lord Longford" "We are not aiming to do a Lord Longford," Mr Havers said yesterday. "Principally we are seeking to find a definition of pornography which would be acceptable according to the climate of opinion at the time."

"With this in mind we shall also be putting forward proposals as to how the law can be reframed around that definition."

Mr Havers said the five-man panel did not want to be seen only taken out of the public eye. "We might even find there is a need for it. But not displayed in shop windows and posters."

"Reframing the law has not proved to be all that difficult Mr Havers added. "The problem has been finding a workable definition of pornography which a jury or court can use with any people like publisher."

Justice Bill

Mr Havers has only finished work on another pair of recommendations which Maudling said at the Conservative party conference would be included in the Criminal Justice Bill.

"Pornography—as defined by the phrase 'to deprave and corrupt'—does not really exist anything concrete," Mr Havers said. "We are trying to do that."

The definition of pornography has always been vague to say the least. The Oxford Dictionary defines it as "obscene subjects literature."

However it also quotes Daily Telegraph of 1882 which states: "Pictorial and graphic pornography grew, flourished and declined, and fell with Second Empire."

AUSTRALIAN VISIT

Mr McMahon, Australian Prime Minister, will visit Britain next month after talks with President Nixon in the States. It was announced last night. The West London meeting will be on

October 25.

Marketing Manager

Wanted Programmers

Management and Executive

Area Representatives

General Manager

Worldwide Director of Promotions

Head of School

Recreation Organiser

Senior Cost Clerk

Whitfriars Glass Ltd

Computer Staff

Software Division

Hardware Control

Accounts Assistants

Accounts Assistants

Assistant Accountant

Assistant Accountant

Assistant Accountant

Assistant Accountant

Assistant Accountant

Assistant Accountant

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS

WEST RIDING COUNCIL BRINSWORTH HIGH SCHOOL

Brinsworth High School is a new mixed comprehensive school which opened with 11-18 form intake in September 1970. The school is in the school and numbers are expected to rise to 1,200 by the mid-1970s.

Applications are invited from well experienced graduate teachers for the following posts, from January, 1972:

Head of the English Department—(new) Scale 5
Head of the Mathematics Department—(new) Scale 5

Applications, in the form of a letter indicating curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, Brinsworth High School, Brinsworth Road, Brinsworth, Rotherham, as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, ETC.

CARLISLE EDUCATION AUTHORITY THE LEAN BARONRY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the above posts within the above school. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post within the above university. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

HOSPITAL SERVICES THE UNITED LAMBERG HOSPITAL

Applications are invited for the above posts within the above hospital. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the above posts within the above school. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER CHAIR OF LAW

Applications are invited for the above post within the above university. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER CHAIR OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for the above post within the above university. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

SITUATIONS VACANT

DISPLAYED inside a box with large type and bold headlines. 100 words for 10p.

GENERAL A BANKING Officer, Progressive, £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

EXPORT SHIPPING ASSISTANT An opportunity exists in a progressive shipping company.

EVANGELICAL SOULS, urgently sought. £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

INTERNAL AUDITOR £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

RECREATION ORGANISER £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

HEAD OF SCHOOL £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

IN A RUT? £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

INSURANCE SPVR. £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

CAREER TRAINING. £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

TEACHER £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (BUILDINGS) £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

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HOUSEFATHER

Required for the above post within the above school. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY Dromagh School

Applications are invited for the above post within the above school. Salary scale £1,100-£1,400 p.a.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNICAL OFFICER

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Mirror image world

A RUSSIAN nuclear physicist, Prof. Yuri Prokoshkin, has made helium anti-matter at Serpukhov, the Russian Harwell, according to Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

Although the existence of anti-matter had been predicted for many years the making of anti-helium-3 is an important advance in the field of nuclear physics.

According to certain theories there may be a complete galaxy of anti-matter with stars and planets, seas and mountains, animals and even human beings composed of anti-matter, being exactly similar to, but the mirror image of, the atoms of our own known universe.

If there exists such an anti-matter galaxy, or even if there is only a small isolated deposit of anti-matter in our own universe, the combination of matter and anti-matter would

By **Dr ANTHONY MICHAELIS**

lead to explosions similar to those seen when stars become supernovae.

According to French experts, the fusion of two grams of matter with two grams of anti-matter would produce enough explosive energy to alter the orbit of the Earth around the Sun, an idea as old as a story by Jules Verne. He proposed a giant cannon to shift the Earth's axis by its recoil, and give us all a perfect climate without winter or summer!

The use of anti-matter for military applications is not considered likely as sufficient stocks of atomic and hydrogen bombs are in existence already, and the storage of anti-matter would produce the gravest difficulties.

It is very surprising that the Russians have achieved the making of anti-helium-3, says Prof. Peter Fowler, Physics Department, Bristol University. Previously, single atomic particles have been made and American scientists of the Brookhaven Laboratory even produced anti-heavy hydrogen, but anti-helium-3 is so far the largest anti-element made.

Prof. Fowler suggests that the storage of anti-matter might be achieved in vacuums, but even then would be extremely difficult.

Lighter row

THE British Olympic rowing team has been presented with a set of 10 carbon-fibre reinforced rowing oars by its manufacturers, the GKN Group.

The oars are one-third lighter, present less wind resistance, are 10 times stiffer than the standard wooden oars, but cost about £350 each, 10 times the cost of the conventional wooden oar.

Bob Jansouk, senior national coach of the Amateur Rowing Association, who tried them, was delighted with their performance.

The oars were developed at the technological research centre of the company at Wolverhampton and the work started there two years ago following a suggestion by Alastair Cameron, Reader in Mechanical Engineering at Imperial College, London, and ex-Cambridge rowing blue and team trainer. When visiting the centre he suggested that an oar would be an ideal product for carbon fibres.

The reinforcing bars were made from Rolls-Royce "Byfil" impregnated carbon fibre/epoxy in a simple heated mould.

A computer programme was used in the design of the oar so many factors had to be taken into account. The dimensions had to be adjusted so that three parameters, i.e. the bending stiffness in two directions and the torsional stiffness were the same as the original wooden oar while the weight and size had to be made as small as possible.

Carbon fibres are silky black filaments of pure graphite, finer than a human hair, extremely stiff and strong and of comparatively low density. Developed at Farnborough in 1953, they have only been commercially available since 1968.

Second life

AMERICAN surgeons have implanted the first "golden taps" in men to enable a voluntary sterilisation operation to be reversed if desired, years later.

Hitherto, the small surgical operation—cutting the sperm duct between the testicles and seminal vesicle—was terminal. It was impossible to reconnect the duct even if the patient desired it.

Research carried out by Drs Matthew Freund and Joseph Davis of the New York Medical College, with the co-operation of the Biogen Corporation has developed the size of a pin-head. The Corporation calls them "Phasers".

The tap has been tried on guinea pigs without harm and the first human volunteers have undergone implantation.

It is hoped that a simple operation will allow a surgeon months, or even years, later to turn the minute valve in the tap and allow spermatozoa to flow again if the patient chooses.

Vasectomy, the medical term for the irreversible sterilisation operation, is now fairly frequent in Western countries.

It has been performed in India, where patients are offered a transistor radio as an incentive to undergo the operation.

Patients who have had vasectomy in the past cannot have a golden mini-tap fitted.



Wolfit as Volpone



Last of the actor-managers

THEY organised the actors into companies. They paid the salaries. They played the best parts. And goodness knows, they hogged the stage. The old actor-managers—Tree, Frank Benson, Martin Harvey and the rest—were not inconsiderable artists, but they were considerable megalomaniacs.

They did untold harm, but they kept theatres full. They understood, as James Agate said, that what the public came to see was not Hamlet, and not Hamlet, but the actor who played Hamlet. The last of the actor-managers was Donald Wolfit, subject now of a biography by Ronald Harwood (Secker & Warburg, £5.50).

This is one of the best books of its kind I have read. Most lives of stage folk are put together by authors who actually boast that their work has been seen and blessed by their subject. Indeed, many publishers insist on such approval. Not surprisingly, such books are almost invariably laudatory and tame. Since Wolfit died in 1968, Mr Harwood has not had his mere put together old newspaper cuttings, seasoned with a few anecdotes. He actually worked for Wolfit as actor, understudy, dresser and (aged 23) business manager. He came to love and to understand the man, with all his faults. His book is objective, carefully researched, and written with a refreshing touch of amused candour.

Mr Harwood has been made to gloss over Wolfit's selfishness, his meanness, his egomania. He

was ruthlessly ambitious, vain, unpredictable and passionate, a man who bore grudges and allowed hatreds to smoulder. In the theatre he saw to it that he was better dressed, better lit and better positioned than anyone else on stage.

Yet this was an actor of burning intensity, an extraordinarily impressive Lear and a memorable Volpone, Macbeth, Shylock and Malvolio. He served the theatre with devotion all his life, appearing not only in Shakespeare but in plays

by Ibsen, Hochwilder and de Montherlant. But his fame rests on those 16 years when he took the classic repertoire, at his own expense, to the provincial towns.

Born near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, the son of a brewery clerk, Wolfit early gave up schoolmastering to join Charles Doran's Shakespeare Company. A brooding, introspective figure who seemed only to come to life when in front of an audience, the young man was humorous and unsure of himself.

But he was single-minded and self-disciplined. He early attracted favourable notice at the Old Vic in 1930, when he played Claudius to John Gielgud's Hamlet. Six years later he was acting Hamlet himself at Stratford-on-Avon.

It was at Stratford, in 1937, that Wolfit was seized with the overwhelming desire to tour the plays of Shakespeare under his own management. He had

neither the grace nor the favour of a leading man, but he was fired of waiting to be asked to play the great roles. The financial scenes he might be raising at his own pocket: he had saved £1218. His first leading lady was Phyllis Neilson-Terry, and his first company included Basil Hinde, who in due course became his third wife.

To fellow actors, his instruction was the one word "Pace!" By forcing them to gabble, his own performances stood out as natural. A dreadful picture emerges of this intense and dedicated man at rehearsals, seated upon one of his stage thrones, putting the fear of God into a troupe of gifted players (Joan Greenwood, Brian Rix and Harold Pinter all worked for him) and doing nothing to help them to exercise their talents.

On stage, he used all the tricks to thrust himself forward. He could get away with terrorism in his own company. When he joined the Old Vic to play an astounding "Tamburlaine"—"a fearful and fascinating ruffian," as I wrote at the time—Wolfit's behaviour outraged both the artists and his director, Tyrone Guthrie. He fledged while other actors were speaking, jumped in on their speeches, gave impudent notices, and generally behaved unforgivably. His resignation came in mid-season: he could not bear to be a mere member of the team.

Nothing was more characteristic or comic than Wolfit's way with his solo curtain-call at the end of the play. Behind the scenes he might be raging at a player for some alleged misdemeanour, but when the moment came he went out and bowed to the audience as if exhausted in body and soul, hanging on to the curtain for support even if he had only performed the 20 minutes of Touchstone.

Yet in spite of all this, Wolfit was evidently a charming man when at home, loyal to his friends, willing to endure every kind of hardship, and unobtrusively generous to anyone in trouble.

His own trouble, and it is the explanation of all his faults, is that he felt his great qualities were being ignored.

For Wolfit was always out of fashion. He fought the theatrical establishment, he made bad friends with the Press, and he mismanaged his relations with his own profession. The truth is, he was an anachronism. He was a great virtuoso performer contending with the new forces that have tended in our time to elevate the play above the performer, the director above the actor, and the ensemble above the dazzling soloist. But his full-blooded contribution to the old tradition deserved commemoration, and Mr Harwood's book restores to Wolfit the dignity of his place in history.

A LETTER FROM PARIS

By Our Own Correspondent

THE ten-day Metro strike in Paris caused a great deal of inconvenience and an estimated loss of eight million man-hours of work. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the motorists' case, the fact that most of them belonged to a small independent union did nothing to enhance the lukewarm support they received from the major trade union organisations, in what was bound by definition to be an unpopular strike.

One thing the strike did was to bring out the difference in attitude towards giving and taking lifts, between the French and the "Anglo-Saxons". After a day

or two, the newspaper *Le Figaro* printed a daily notice: "I can take you to..." for drivers to attach to their windscreens, but I never saw a single one in use.

I myself made repeated efforts to give lifts to people waiting in crowds at the bus stops: only on the two last days did I have any success at all. Otherwise the reactions were embarrassed smiles, blank stares or suspicious frowns.

The fact is that French children are painstakingly taught two rules: "never make approaches to a stranger, or allow a stranger to make approaches to you," and "never accept a favour without paying for it". The lessons remain for life, and many a foreign motorist who has stopped to let an old lady cross a Paris street has been taken back by the venomous glance he has received in return.

Flag days

BEING a manufacturer of buffeting in France must, I think, be a paining proposition. Paris is much given to putting out flags, both that of France and those of other nations, whose Prime Ministers and Heads of State pay an unending succession of official visits here. Not only does every Ministry and official building (down in the humble local police station) always display its tricolour, but on frequent public holidays and days of remembrance there are special displays all down the Champs Elysees, not to speak of banners on the roof of a house which floats on ceremonial occasions beneath the Arc de Triomphe.

Wear and tear is pretty heavy. And with all that Paris pollution you read about, the white panel of French flag tends very rapidly to turn dirty grey.

The point is brought home most clearly on the Place de la Concorde, where the celebrated Gabriel buildings house the Ministry of Marine and other big offices, with the Hotel de Crillon on the left. The large French flags flying from the official buildings very rapidly get grubby.

The Crillon, which houses a constant succession of eminent foreigners, notably from African States, flies their national flags from its roof. As they are changed with often bewildering speed, they are always beautifully clean, even if it is sometimes

difficult to guess which nation owns the flag.

Last week it looked as though the Crillon was flying a French flag sideways, but it turned out that this was in honour of Gen. Saigouille Lamizana, President of Upper Volta. By the time I had informed myself about this, the flag had been replaced by another, in red, yellow and blue.

I do not know what country that is the flag of, but it is still bright as a new pin.

Dürer exhibition

THE 500th anniversary of the birth of Albrecht Dürer is being celebrated by appropriate exhibitions in Vienna, London, Nuremberg and Amsterdam, and Paris is not lagging behind. The Bibliothèque Nationale has just opened a representative exhibition of the drawings and engravings on copper and wood, with a number of watercolours and several oils.

The library's own collection has been supplemented by the Louvre, by half a dozen other French museums, and by loan from the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg and the Blasius Collection. Among the Louvre's contributions is the celebrated 1495 self-portrait in oils, which the artist is believed to have given to his wife the year before they married.

While the Albertina is richer in coloured drawings, the Cabinet des Estampes of the Bibliothèque Nationale possesses the entire engraved oeuvre of Dürer, with the exception of one or two wood engravings.

A tree per birth

THE recently created French Ministry for Nature and Environment has got together with the Ministry of Health and Social Security to launch a new tree-planting drive in France. Every mother of a new-born baby can select one of eight types of tree to be planted by the National Forestry Bureau in one of 11 forest regions. The tree will remain associated with the child for life.

It is not altogether clear why the forestry authorities cannot just plant the trees without associating them with anybody. But, in that case, how would anyone ever get to know that there is now a Minister of the Environment?

TV AND RADIO TOPICS

Auntie's council of advisers

WHAT the BBC pleased to announce as the first newspaper interview given by Lord Aldington, as chairman of its General Advisory Council, has just come my way. Does this information strike you with a dull thud? Do you find yourself asking what is the General Advisory Council and for that matter, who is Lord Aldington?

If your answers are affirmative this illustrates well one of the most important dilemmas in which the BBC now finds itself.

On the one hand the corporation is deeply concerned about its present unpopularity and the tendency for people in public life to single it out for attack even when its supposed sins are to be found throughout the media and beyond. It thus wishes to be known that effective checks and restraints already exist, so making an additional Broadcasting Council superfluous. Hence the recently announced Programmes Complaints Commission, and hence my conversation with Lord Aldington.

On the other hand there is the ingrained BBC dogma of what it calls confidentiality, and what I call secrecy. This has in the past ensured that the activities of the General Advisory Council have remained, if possible, even more obscure than those of the Board of Governors and the Board of Management. The council is limited to 60 members and is at present only two short. It was set up by the BBC to "secure the constructive criticism and advice of representative men and women over the whole field of its activities."

There are four afternoon meetings a year, attended by the BBC chairman and at least some of his fellow governors, the Director-General and those senior staff men who sit on the Board of Management. Lengthy papers are prepared for the meetings by the professionals.

The procedure is to start with 30 minutes of questions from council members and to follow with short discussions on the various papers. The biggest part of the meeting is devoted to a debate on some broad issue.



Michele Dotrice in "The Horse of the Invisible," on Thames tonight.

This Wednesday, for instance, the subject is the way Britain at work is reflected on television and radio.

The fact that Lord Aldington is willing to give his time to this body, and the Business Committee which settles its agenda, says something in its favour. It was once better known as Sir Toby Low, Conservative M.P. for Blackpool North, but he is now one of the busiest men in the City of London.

He is convinced that his council does have an effect on BBC thinking and action. He says it was instrumental in the establishment of strict rules governing the use by BBC reporters of concealed recording devices, on the methods of General Election coverage, on the present programming of Radio 3 and 4, and on regional developments including the appointment of a Director of English Regions.

Time not ripe

One of the main excuses for secrecy is that the BBC gives the council information not considered ripe for the outside world and, incidentally, not available to its own staff. The BBC has indeed undertaken to give the longest practicable notice of any major issues of policy or practice which by their nature are likely to evoke a considerable response from the public.

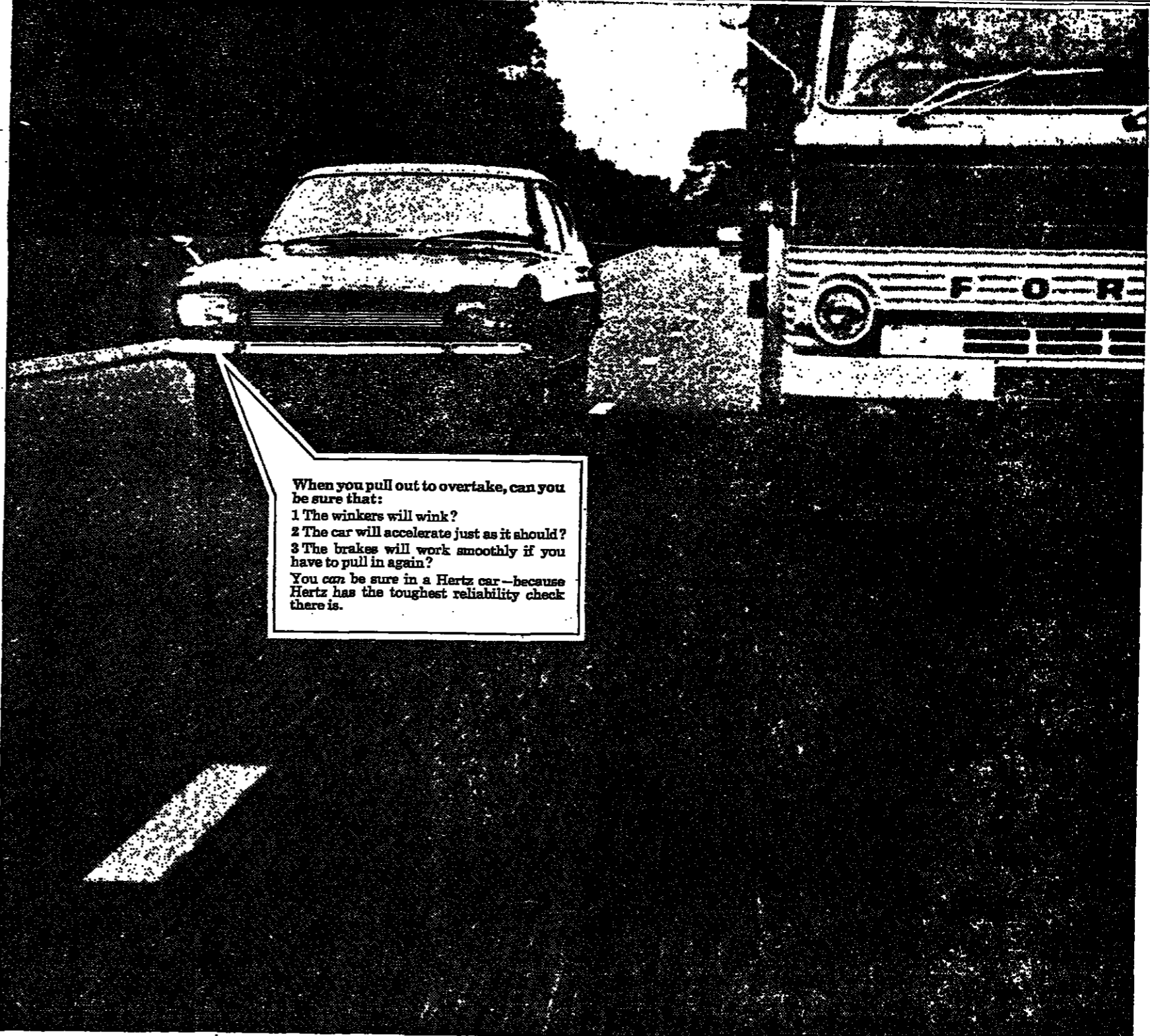
Again it is not possible for an outsider to test this very far. But if this undertaking means what it says I find it odd that the BBC chose not to tell the council about its idea of a Complaints Commission at the last meeting in July, although it had been under discussion by the Board of Governors since the beginning of the year.

Lord Aldington is satisfied that the BBC was reasonable on this, letting his Business Committee know of the plans before they were leaked to a Sunday newspaper. Yet it does illustrate that the council is to some extent told only what the BBC wants it to hear.

This being so, the advantages to the BBC of opening council meetings to the Press seem to me overwhelming. Most council members would surely speak just as frankly in these circumstances and I am convinced that BBC officials have much less to hide than present arrangements suggest.

The wish to avoid loud reporting of particular speeches of complaint without a detailed BBC reply is understandable, and perhaps some documents should remain confidential. The answer to this is to discourage direct reporting and not to circulate the documents among outsiders. To misquote Lord Hill, it is no longer enough that the council should work—it should be seen to work.

SEAN DAY-LEWIS



Hertz gives you a car you can trust

When you're driving on business, you need a car that will do more than take you to your appointments (or to the airport to catch a plane, or home for dinner) in good time. You need a car that will be a pleasure to drive.

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If your own car is in for service or repair at one of the 2,000 Hertz Standby garages in the U.K., we'll save you time and trouble and meet you there with a replacement. The Hertz Standby Service is the most convenient way to make sure you're never without a car.

Hertz can save you time and trouble in other ways. You can charge rentals with a free Hertz Credit Card, or any other well-known credit card. And we can offer other convenient ways of charging to suit your accounting methods. You can make instant reservations—not just for this country, but anywhere in the world—through your local Hertz branch.

Like to see our tariff which lists the whole range of cars and prices? Ask your secretary to call in or 'phone your local Hertz branch for one. She'll find us listed in the 'phone book, Yellow Pages or local paper.



Hertz is with you all the way

The Daily Telegraph, Monday, October 18, 1971

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Tom Henry White, 16 High Street, Kingston, Surrey
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NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
DT 18/10/71

COURT AND SOCIAL

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Oct. 17 By command of the Queen, the Lord Alouay and Stewart...

the Association's MIND Week, at Westminster Abbey. The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the British National Appeal International Trustee, will attend the 10th anniversary dinner of the World Wildlife Fund...

A Requiem Mass for Mrs James Veronica Turleghi will be offered on Nov. 4 at the Roman Catholic Church, Warwick Street, W.1, at 11.15 a.m.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS Lord Shinwell is 87 today; Lord Heyworth is 77; Dame Janet Vaughan 72; Sir Christopher Furness 71; and Mr Pierre Trudeau 52.

Today is the anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

Forthcoming Marriages

Mr P. R. A. O'Ryan-Roeder and Miss R. M. Fallon The engagement is announced between Patrick, younger son of Mr P. R. A. O'Ryan-Roeder...

Mr T. Latter and Miss A. Morgan The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Mr T. Latter and Mrs E. E. Latter...

Mr R. A. Saville and Miss S. Guyatt The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr R. A. Saville and Mrs V. C. Mitchell...

Mr J. W. Sturt and Miss D. E. Shabean The engagement is announced between John William Sturt, R.A.F., second son of Mr and Mrs G. Sturt...

Mr R. A. Evans and Miss S. E. L. Paine The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of the late Dr R. A. Evans...

Mr J. F. Stanton and Miss M. J. Martinez The engagement is announced between John Francis Stanton, Major-General, and Mrs J. F. Stanton...

Mr A. J. Langford and Miss S. D. Man The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of the late Dr A. J. Langford...

Mr J. C. Greaves and Miss C. E. Pearson The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Dr and Mrs P. Greaves...

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One guest at the Persian Empire's 2,500th birthday celebrations with plenty to tell her children when they met her at Heathrow yesterday was Mrs Marcos, wife of the President of the Philippines. Irene, 11, Imelda, 15, and Ferdinand, 14, are at school in England and their mother is spending a few days with them.

Bishops prepare report to Pope on celibacy

By ERIC RORICH in Rome BISHOPS and cardinals attending the third world Synod of Bishops in the Vatican ended a 16-day debate on the practical problems of the priesthood at the weekend.

They will now meet in study groups to prepare a report setting out their conclusions and suggestions. The two themes of the Synod are the priesthood and peace and justice in the world.

Service Reunion The 20th reunion dinner of the officers of the 19th Indian (Dagger) Division was held at the Oriental Club on Saturday.

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Recent Service Appointments Recent service appointments and promotions include: ROYAL NAVY: Captain M. H. B. ...

Lord St Audries Lord St Audries, of Fairfield, Stourbridge, Warwickshire, died on Saturday, October 17.

Spalding Chess By Our Chess Correspondent With the sixth and last round to go of the sixth annual October chess congress at Spalding...

World Chess The finals of the World Chess Championship candidates' tournament are completed for the first time since 1957.

London Bridge Trophy By Our Bridge Correspondent Thirty teams competed for the Fox-Shamling Bridge Trophy organized by the London Association at Berners Hotel, London, on Saturday.

Today's Events The card games, bridge, and other events are listed for today.

Latest Wills BARNES, Mrs M. O. Hyde, 247, 254, BARNES, Mrs M. O. Hyde, 247, 254, BARNES, Mrs M. O. Hyde, 247, 254...

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Obituary

Sir Alexander Maxwell, travel chief

SIR ALEXANDER HYSLOP MAXWELL, who has died at University College Hospital, aged 75, was chairman of the British Travel and Holiday Association from 1950 to 1954.

He was previously for three years chairman of the British Tourist and Holidays Board, forerunner of the association. Sir Alexander served in the Royal Naval Air Force from 1918 to 1919 and was interested in Holland after the fall of Antwerp.

He was knighted in 1945 and made K.C.M.G. in 1951. He was president of the Institute of Travel Managers, 1950-56, a governor of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, and a former chairman of the Governors of University College Hospital.

In 1924 he married Doris Galbraith Pattinson and had a son and a daughter. The marriage was dissolved in 1957 and in 1958 he married Phyllis Kathleen, daughter of Dr John Trevelick, of New Zealand. She died earlier this month.

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Paul Klee presented over-reverently

By SEAN DAY-LEWIS

IF the arts are to be presented on television it is essential to avoid any spirit of do-gooding, which is likely to make for a counter-productive tone of solemnity.

Schwarzkopf's connoisseur's programme

THE soaring silvery soprano with a shimmer of gold with which Elisabeth Schwarzkopf used to transform the simplest Brahms folk song into a never-to-be-forgotten delight was recalled, but, alas, only momentarily, in her Lieder recital at the Festival Hall on Saturday evening.

Her large audience hardly heard those wonderfully sustained high notes of a little time ago, the middle tones being made to bear the burden of a true connoisseur's programme.

It opened with three slow "Lady of the Lake" songs by Schubert and contained the long Loewe ballad "Kleiner Haushalt."

The high quality of Geoffrey Parsons' accompaniments matched the nobility of the five songs taken from Wolf's "Wilhelm Meister" collection and in the postudes of "Wie lange schön" and "Ich hab' in Penna" gained him special applause from the audience. D.A.W.M.



Concerts

Inward view of Ysaye by violinist

GILDA MUEHLBAUER'S temperate violin playing made an excellent impression in Ysaye's unaccompanied Ballade, Op. 27 No. 3, at Wigmore Hall on Saturday night.

Attached to her smooth technique is a thoughtful musicianship which took a more inward view of a work so easily exposed to emptier methods of showmanship. She began Brahms's D minor Sonata with subtle discretion, an interpretative device carried through into the ruminative Adagio, thus making a deep impact. Despite her sparing use of volume, she could suddenly play boldly, as in the Allegro development and in the finale.

Bryan Vickers at first overpowered the violinist's careful phrasing with too weighty an accompaniment but settled down to some agile playing in subsequent movements.

In Leclair's Sonata No. 3 in D Miss Muehlbauer relaxed more in the Tambourin's lively hurdy-gurdy theme with its constant echoes after an inelegant, over-embellished formal handling of the stiff opening Adagio. A. W.

Pianist's sturdy technique in Liszt

THE Danish pianist Teddy Teirup's clear, sturdy technique guided him safely through Liszt's B minor Sonata in his Wigmore Hall recital on Saturday afternoon. Yet his noble efforts to juxtapose the manifold contradictory features of the work's uncanny subjectivity never home, Newstead Abbey, in momentum.

Chopin's 24 Preludes, Op. 28, were characterised by intelligent application of ritardandi, phrases contracting or expanding as this music requires. Mr Teirup nimbly adapted himself to the appoggiatura design, the musical kernel of the F sharp minor Prelude.

But he rarely produced a true pianissimo. In the D flat major Prelude, while evoking its sense of mystery, Chopin's unique harmonic invention came over somewhat prosaically. In three Nielsen pieces, written in 1928, the persistent three-note bass to an Allegro, and the musically insignificant arpeggio framework in an Adagio, offered workable pianistic material which Mr Teirup tackled with disciplined vigour. R. W.

Boats face hazard if canal not repaired

AN interim report is expected today of a committee set up to consider whether a breach in the banks of the Bridgwater canal, Cheshire, should be repaired.

The cost of the work is estimated at £100,000. If the breach is not repaired the only inland waterway link between the northern and southern canal systems will be by the Trent, a tidal river. This can be hazardous for many of the 16,000 boats on the canals.

WOODS OPEN TO PUBLIC FOR £10 FEE

By Our Agricultural Staff A GROUP of more than 50 landowners plans to open several thousand acres of woodland in southern England next Spring to provide facilities for country pursuits. People who want to visit the woods, which vary in size from 25 to 1,000 acres, will pay an annual fee of £10.

As reported in the Sunday Telegraph yesterday the scheme, which has still to have details completed, is believed to be the first devised for turning private woodland into public use.

Mr John Humphries, Inland Waterways Association chairman, fears the breach will never be repaired. "It will be a disaster for boaters if the link between north and south is severed," he said. "It will be a setback now that canals are so important for leisure and environment."

The association has taken legal advice. N. K.

COGENCY IN SCHUBERT

By ROBERT HENDERSON The maturity and conviction of Radu Lupu's playing of two of Schubert's most spacious piano sonatas at the Queen Elizabeth Hall yesterday afternoon seemed to be sustained throughout by a wealth of experience beyond his years.

Both the A minor Sonata, D.845, and the last B flat major Sonata were broadly conceived, their contrasting character sharply defined. Within an appropriately leisurely moderate tempo the A minor's opening movement was argued with the utmost cogency, its taut, highly articulate detail exactly placed in an expansive, eloquently contoured arch.

A fine relationship was maintained between the tempo of this opening movement and that of the beautifully pointed variations of the Andante, between the Scherzo and the finale to form a perfectly balanced structure.

Even more remarkable was the mood of self-absorbed resignation that he held with the utmost concentration through the considerable length of the B flat Sonata. So unharmed, so direct and inevitable was its lyrical flow that one hardly noticed the discipline and highly developed interpretative skill which alone could make possible so spontaneous a response to the music's own intrinsic nature.

In both sonatas and in the two little scherzos that divided them was power and resilience but never a harsh sound. And he made ample use of his subtly nuanced pianissimo while at the same time rarely making one aware of anything except the music itself.

Deeper dimension to naif painting

By TERENCE MULLALLY THAT naif painting is not simply a matter of unsophisticated charm is proved by two shows in London of work by James Lloyd

by Helen Bradley.

Both exhibitions appeal strongly on two different levels. Everything is immediately recognisable; then the eye gets to work.

Lloyd's pictures which can be seen at the Mercury Gallery, Cork Street, explore a technique that involves endless movements of the brush. Amazement is the main reaction.

With Helen Bradley it is different. What makes us linger over each of her paintings, on display at the Portal Gallery, Grafton Street, is the detail with which she fills them.

These pictures, recalling a childhood spent in Lancashire in the years immediately before the 1914-18 War, delight the child in all of us.

That their appeal can then advance to a deeper level is because Helen Bradley has a considerable innate sense of design and occasionally a real feeling for colour.

The head of an animal fills almost the whole picture area, or weird figures stare fixedly at us. He makes this sense the strangeness inherent in apparently mundane things.

STYLE RATHER THAN GESTURE

CAMILLA de Souza is an unassuming cellist, to judge from the Wigmore Hall recital which she gave with Geoffrey Pratley, piano. Clearly she preferred pieces which demanded musicianship rather than virtuosity and an exact sense of style rather than a taste for grand gestures.

For these reasons, her playing of Beethoven's "Seven Variations on a Theme from The Magic Flute" was infinitely more enjoyable than her performance of Boccherini's Concerto in D, Op. 34, where the cadenzas in particular were uncertain in attack.

Miss de Souza's own "Voyage Irenodori" for solo cello started attractively using a plucked sound to produce an oriental effect. The rest of the piece never quite recaptured its initial quality, largely because it became too predictable in style as it compromised more and more with Western music. N. K.



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16 BOYS RUN TO CLUB SHOW

The National Association of Boys Clubs holds its Club Week launching ceremony at the Royal Festival Hall in London, tonight, followed by the Boys' Club Show. About 150 boys will bring messages of greeting addressed to the association's president, the Duke of Gloucester, from civic leaders.

BYRON LETTERS TO GO ON SHOW

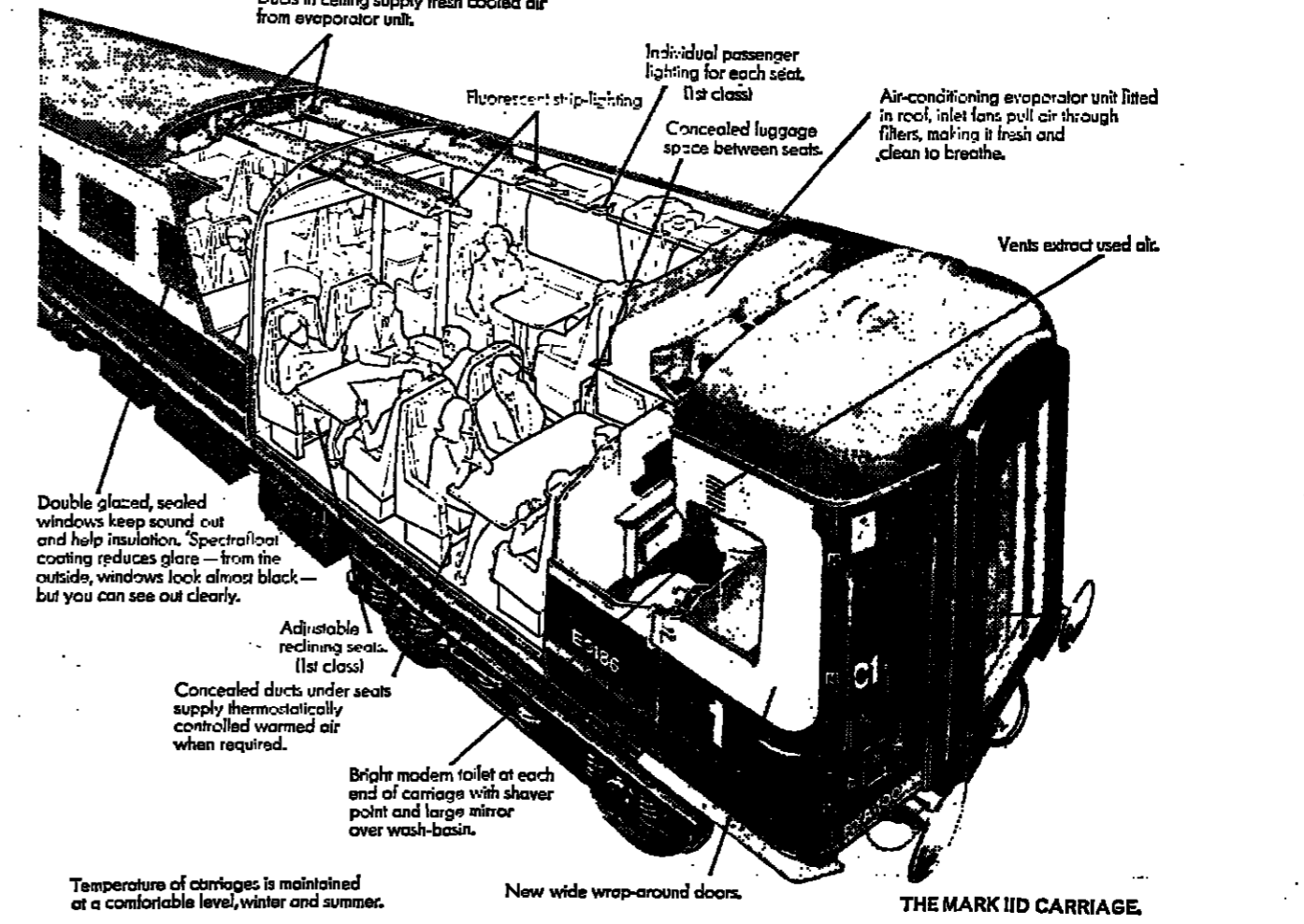
The Byron letters bought by the City of Nottingham are to be displayed in the poet's former home, Newstead Abbey, with other relics and mementoes. It is hoped to open the exhibition next Spring.

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SLACKS GO SOLO



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DUFFLE DUO (above): wool velour duffle, red with navy or eight other colours, sizes 10 to 16, By Elgee, £22 at Lillivwhites. French navy gaberdine slacks, 10 to 14, £6-95, at Miss Selfridge, London, Brighton and Croydon.



CAR TWOSOME (top right): wrapover wool jacket, green and yellow checks, 10 to 14, £15-95, Stirling Cooper, Wigmore Street. Wool jersey trousers, same sizes, yellow and other colours, £5-25, Stirling Cooper.

SO now it is farewell to the trouser suit. By turn elegant, tough or sinuous, this fashion breakthrough of the Sixties took us to work, to parties; away on weekends, off on holiday.

Once daring, it committed the unpardonable sin of becoming an accepted classic, almost an old favourite in our wardrobes.

So fashion, ever fickle, ever cyclical, has done one of its quick about-turns and revived the separates look: jackets or coats over slacks. This, you will recall, is what we used to call trousers before they sprouted matching jackets and turned into suits.

A very lively, practical revival it is, too.

The jackets can be almost any length, from rib-crop short to car-coat or kneelength. They can be

almost any style, from squared-off Forties to wrapover swagger or swinging duffle. One coat or jacket, in fact, can double over skirts and dresses or pants and do the fashion work of two.

As for the pants part of the duo, Oxford bags are still the most exciting slacks about, but you can get sleek trousers, too, like the gaberdine ones shown with the elegant duffle coat, above. (This, by the way, is a high-fashion duffle that any woman of any age could wear for casual occasions.)

And if your jacket is short and belted, you can chop off last year's flared pants at just below mid-calf.

This is the very latest length for slacks, but you need long, lean legs to get away with it.

Jean Scroggie

The human side (and asides) of Helena

IF Helena Rubinstein hadn't died six years ago she would be now be 100. She would also, if she had retained her remarkable stamina, still be regularly jetting between America and Europe, ruling her great cosmetics empire with that iron fist that hardly ever wore a velvet glove, driving her devoted employees into nervous breakdowns.

She would still be enchanting the newspaper gossip writers with her fabulous collections of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, paintings, primitive African art and apartments in New York, London and Paris

that, like Aladdin's Cave, were filled with incredible and sometimes improbable, treasure.

This she was doing, right up to her death at 94, and it seems to have taken quite a long time since then for Patrick O'Higgins, who was her personal assistant for the last 14 years of her life, to get over the impact of this human dynamo.

Once he did, the result was his newly-published biography of Helena Rubinstein.

He must have kept either a "Madame," Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £3.

By Winifred Carr

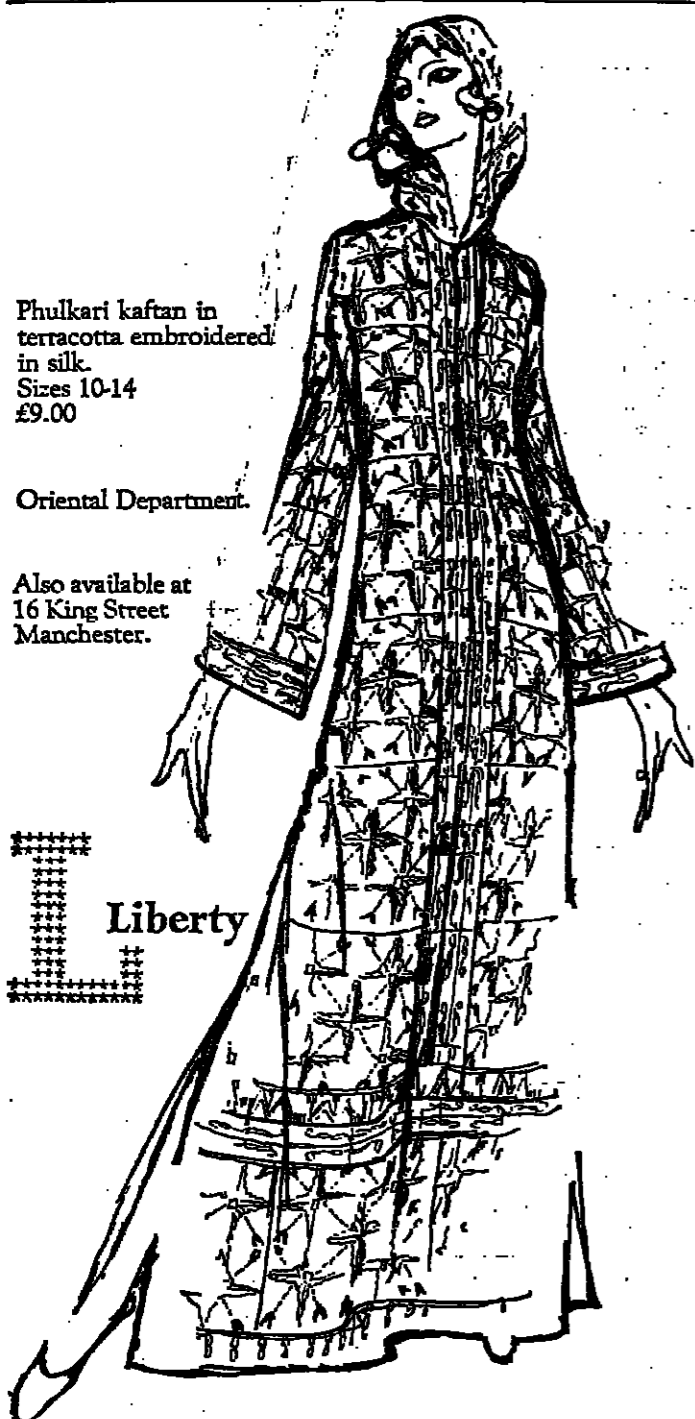
large diary all the time he was working for her, or have a remarkably good memory, for his book is more a Boswellian effort to record Madame's conversations and bon mots than her progress from being an 18-year-old Polish girl (who went to live with an uncle in Australia, taking with her little but a family recipe for face cream) to being one of the world's 10 richest women, and certainly one of the best known.

The more human and smaller things about Helena Rubinstein are faithfully recorded in this

book. Like the way she carried her lunch and spare cash in her crocodile handbags, called her biggest business rivals "the other one" (Elizabeth Arden) and "the nail man" (Charles Revson of Revlon) and on encountering Prince Philip in the lift at Claridge's nudged Mr O'Higgins and in a loud aside asked, "Who's that?"

On being told it was the Queen's husband, she replied, "Nice looking! She chose well."

The Prince, one doesn't doubt at all, knew exactly who she was, without having to ask.



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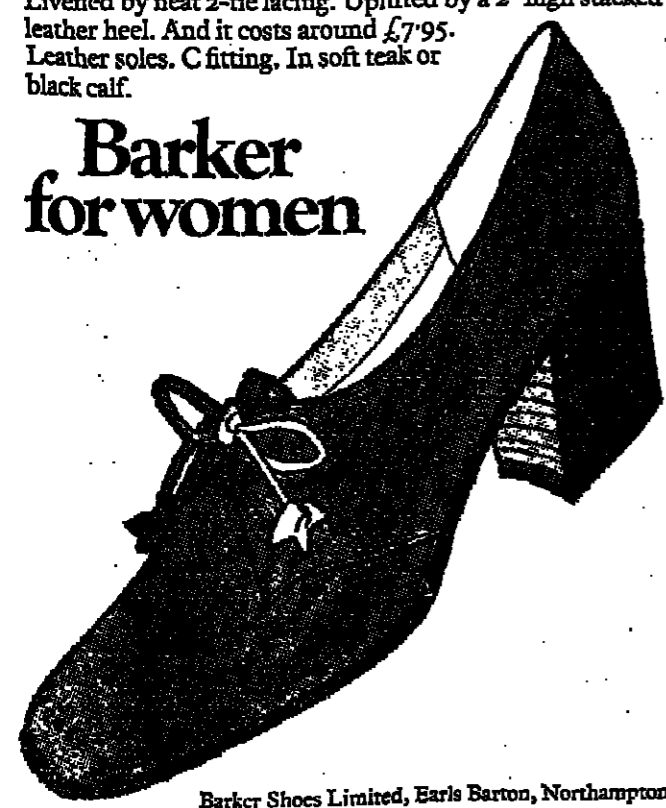
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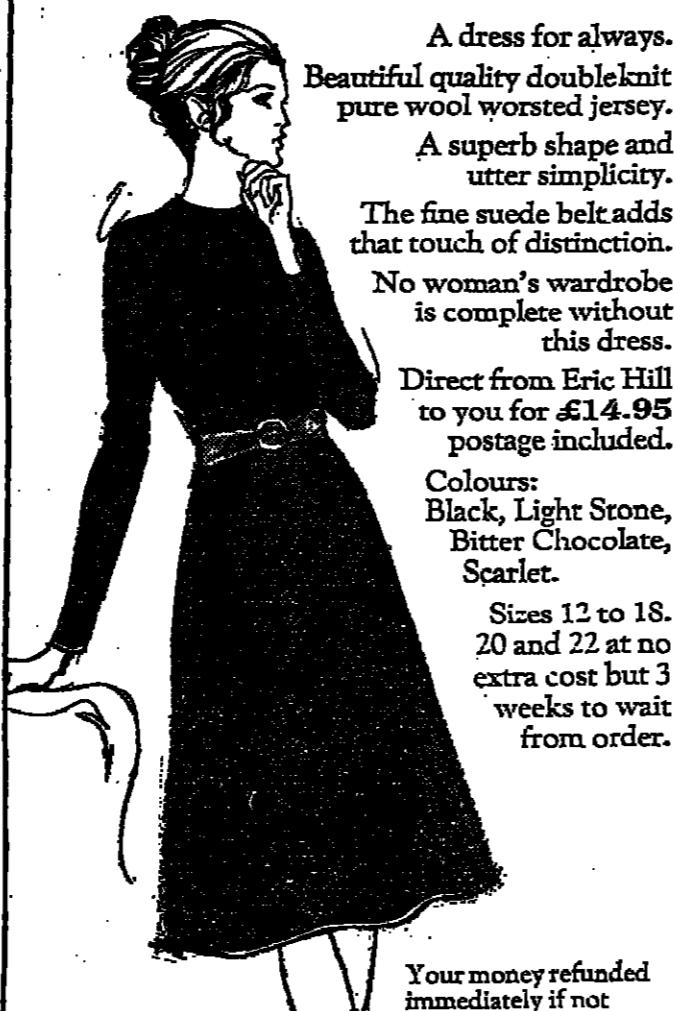
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SPEAKING FOR BRITAIN

BRITAIN'S NEW ROLE in the world, as Mr HEATH so impressively showed on Saturday, is purposefully and expeditiously emerging along the lines and in the spirit of the Conservative election programme in the middle of last year. Policies, as he said, are based on a sober, modern and realistic assessment of Britain's new situation. The result is that the process of adjustment, so long resisted, is now in creative swing. Yet international policies must be carried and inspired, in intimate inter-action, by a revival of patriotism, by a readiness to make sacrifices for the preservation of freedom and independence. There are encouraging signs that the Government's faith that the British people, given leadership and the opportunity once again to cultivate qualities that were becoming sedulously devalued, would once again respond.

The courage and fortitude of British troops in Ireland is sustained by public support and admiration which, in a different political climate, could have been less unwavering. The Territorial Army, now that the doctrinaire interdict against voluntary part-time service to the community is removed, is rebuilding what was wantonly destroyed. Recruiting is better. The Government's confidence in the response, and its determination to maintain the momentum and fill some yawning gaps on land and sea, are shown by the battalion-strength resuscitation of four famous regiments and the launching of the biggest naval ship-building programme for nearly 20 years.

Despite the Left-wing jeers at the Labour party conference there is overwhelming public support for the Government's resort to firm action against the bare-faced mass invasion by Russian diplomatic spies. An equally strong line will be expected with regard to the supply of Russian and Czech arms to the I.R.A. This is not illicit smuggling, but material aid by the Russian and Czech Governments to rebellion and terrorism which they have long been supporting by other means.

The new world, as Mr HEATH rightly said, is a dangerous place, with great risks and great rewards. The Labour Government behaved as if unaware of the former, and now in Opposition as if the latter has been lost sight of as well. Mr HEATH, speaking of pressures for American withdrawal and of the need for European unity and self-reliance, said: "The changes which we and others foresaw are now upon us." The measures to meet them must be pressed forward with speed and resolution.

HEATH'S REVOLUTION

TRADITIONALLY in home affairs Conservative statesmen have presented themselves as exponents of common sense, men with their feet on the ground who proceed cautiously with their policies of reform. The extent to which Mr HEATH is determined to change this impression was again shown by his resoundingly confident speech at the conclusion of the party conference. His talk was of change on an unprecedented scale, bold enterprises and exciting adventures addressed to the interests of future generations.

Truth to tell, the speech, if translated into a more flamboyant and cliché-ridden style, could have borne some resemblances to Mr WILSON's oratory during his "white-hot technological revolution" period. The difference is, of course, that Mr HEATH'S radicalism is not purely verbal. As the rest of the conference emphasised, the Government has to its credit solid reforms and detailed and sweeping proposals for reform in several fields—industrial relations, taxation, housing, local government and the welfare services. Many of these policies, as well as its handling of failing industries, have earned much initial unpopularity and demanded considerable political courage.

Courage (which, let it be remembered, must include loyalty to subordinates charged with the execution of unpopular policies) is a high virtue; but Governments must also try to ensure that such unpopularity as they incur is justified by the importance of their policies. In some areas, notably denationalisation and the reform of welfare, the Government could do more than it is doing at the cost of very little if any loss of public sympathy. Mr HEATH (who spoke admirably on Saturday) should also tell some members of his Cabinet that politicians who have to say controversial things should be at pains to say them well.

SOME ARE MORE EQUAL

FURTHER EVIDENCE, if that were necessary, of the age-old truth that complete equality of opportunity is inherently impossible is provided today. "The Plowden Children Four Years Later," published by the National Foundation for Educational Research, concludes that the difference between the best and the worst teachers is never as great as the difference between intellectually rich and impoverished homes. Mr PEAKER has examined again the performance of the children first studied for the Plowden Report on primary education. The results emphasise that as long as marriage and the family, priceless legacies of our civilisation, survive children will inevitably start with different advantages and handicaps in life. He who would have it otherwise predicates something akin to a Chinese collective baby farm.

The report is timely: it comes soon after evidence, contrary to certain fashionable educational theories, that small children develop powers of logic and of learning sooner than had been widely assumed. In this case two-thirds of the 2,350 children studied performed as could have been predicted from a knowledge of their home and school backgrounds four years earlier. In other words their experience at the secondary stage of education follows logically from events in the earlier days of school and even before that—at the proverbial mother's knee. In particular, the home background has a major bearing on a child's command of language, or otherwise. As the report suggests, more and better nursery schooling in poor areas is the first step to compensating for such inequalities.

Reports on the two Chinas on the eve of the debate on whether the Chinese Communists should enter the UN

DESPITE the last-minute abandonment in Peking of the traditional October military parade, the Chinese masses are not yet aware of the vital struggle for power, and for the succession to Chairman Mao, now in progress. China has bounced back on to the world scene but the sudden changes in internal policy this involved caused an upheaval in several southern provinces and revealed dangerous differences of opinion in the Politbureau.

That all this has been kept from the people is due to the brilliant handling of the Press, radio and television networks by Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

The announcement of President Nixon's visit to Peking brought to a head the acute dissatisfaction with the "soft" line the Communist party has followed since the end of the purges of 1969 which followed the "Cultural Revolution." In an attempt to create a political storm to oppose the Government's rapprochement with the United States, hard-line supporters of Chen Pa-tai (the disgraced leader of the Cultural Revolution) emerged from obscurity to foster open discontent in factories, agricultural communes and in certain sectors of the Armed Forces.

Until that moment the supporters of the Cultural Revolution who advocate an extreme form of Maoism—Communism overnight—had since 1969 operated underground in cells devoting their energies largely to obtaining key positions in the local party structure. Naturally they opposed the reinstatement of the many old

Inside Mao's China

By CLARE HOLLINGWORTH in Hongkong

party hacks who had been purged during the Cultural Revolution and they did manage to foment dissatisfaction with the ever-increasing power of the Army.

The ultra-Leftists noted that after the disappearance of Chen Pa-tai in 1970 the Armed Forces had a controlling voice in the Politbureau. In addition, Premier Chou En-lai was known to be working closely with Gen. Huang Yung Sheng, who had actually taken military action against the supporters of the Cultural Revolution before rising so dramatically to be Chief of Staff.

Today Gen. Huang has disappeared from public view. So, too, has the other anti-Cultural Revolution general who was Chairman Mao's chosen successor, Marshal Lin Biao.

Chou En-lai appears anxious to placate the ultra-extremists, perhaps in the hope that the disturbances can be contained in the south. Further, their co-operation will be needed if Chou carries out the oft-repeated promise of calling a National People's Congress to elect a new Head of State to replace the disgraced Liu Shao-chi.

Chiang Ching—Mrs Mao—who was under a cloud for her extremism, is again hogging the limelight with her violently Leftist student daughter Mao Mao. Together they yell anti-American slogans. No one doubts that when Chou

En-lai invited President Nixon to Peking he did so with the full blessing of Chairman Mao, whose only other political action in recent weeks has been to attempt to diminish the cult of his own personality.

But, while Chou's skill and statecraft are unquestioned, developments in China in the next few months depend on the role the Chairman decides to play and the policies he will adopt in his efforts to overcome the threatened storm.

The present hectic troop movements and war preparations in the south are obviously designed to foster patriotism and national unity. But many of the soldiers were already disgruntled because they spend so much time in helping to reorganise factories and communes reduced to chaos by the Cultural Revolution.

Mao himself has always recognised that the easiest way to fall from power is to get on the wrong side of the Chinese peasant. His year-old personal directive that peasants should be allowed to make money on the side with pigs or chickens, to encourage their enthusiasm for agriculture, has borne real fruit this autumn. Perhaps the "Great Teacher" will give yet another simple but inspired directive to the Army and the people which will produce at least a harmonious background for the President's visit.

Realism in Chiang's Formosa

By IAN WARD in Taipei

THE wavering voice of 84-year-old Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek cracked over the powerful amplifiers and a quarter of a million Chinese packed into Taipei's vast Presidential Square roared back their approval.

An excited Taiwanese photographer zeroed in on the frail figure in full military uniform with a long-range lens. "The Gimo's looking better at 84 than Mao does at 76," observed the cameraman excitedly before darting through the jostling National Day crowd for a better position.

In a sense his words capitalised Formosa's current dilemma. There is intense pride in their separate Chinese identity, which is interwoven with a near-adoration of President Chiang. For years they have been taught that President Chiang's leadership and all its emblems is vastly superior to that of his sinister mainland counterpart. To find that Chiang at 84 looks fitter than Mao at 76 is merely further confirmation of what they've known all along.

But their preoccupation with building patriotic fervour, and all other facets of Formosa's anti-Communist defence network, has isolated them from the realities of world political trends. Growing numbers throughout the international community clearly regard Nationalist China's appeals for support today as based on totally outmoded ideological principles. Sadly, those in authority in Taipei have only recently begun to realise this. Some observers insist that meaningful political change in Nationalist China is impossible while President Chiang is alive.

Still, there are indications that

some serious re-thinking on international policy has been taking place. Lately, for instance, there has been less talk among Government officials about liberating the mainland through invasion—a piece of verbal bravado which has worn terribly thin over the years. Instead the emphasis is on internal revolution in Communist China—equally over-optimistic, perhaps, but a significant change.

On the crucial issue of China's seat in the United Nations, Formosa's initial intention was to stomp out the world body should the Communists gain admission. In short, Taipei was as vehemently against a two-China representation then as Peking seems today.

The key to Nationalist China's new attitude on the issue is buried in President Chiang's National Day address, where he noted the drastic changes taking place "behind enemy lines and in the world." Nationalist China, he said, would meet changes with "adaptability" and "fight on in terms of will-power and calm determination but not with excessive emotionalism." The words certainly allow for a two-China presence—admittedly an apparently unlikely situation.

Although refraining from any form of public demonstration, Formosa has forcibly argued against the phasing out of America's Asian role apparent since President Nixon first outlined his Guam Doctrine late in 1969.

That the Chiang régime, in the space of two years, should be facing banishment from the U.N. is a

measure of the speed at which events have followed Washington's dramatic change of heart. Along with America's loss of influence has gone Nationalist China's international prestige, and it says much for Formosa's political stability at home that the 14 million population has remained calm.

While fighting hard for continuing membership, Taipei statisticians have studied future prospects should the balance of U.N. opinion tip against them. These have proved infinitely less depressing than originally expected.

In the short term, an expulsion order would place the United States under an even greater defence obligation. In this respect the Nationalist Chinese seek comfort from the fact that 21 U.S. Senators have felt strongly enough to suggest a dramatic reduction in America's financial support to the U.N. should Formosa be ejected.

But reliance on America can only be a temporary measure. The Nationalist Chinese are under no illusions about the ultimate objective of the Guam Doctrine—total withdrawal of America's military presence from mainland Asia.

Observers believe that in the long run Formosa, expelled from the U.N. and with decreasing American support, would be driven hard into the arms of Japan. Given Peking's obsessive fear of the Japanese, the prospects for regional harmony look decidedly slim.

Advertising for chief this time

IN its search for a new director-general the British Council is about to make quite sure of escaping criticism over the way in which he is picked by advertising the position publicly.

Sir John Henniker, the 55-year-old former Ambassador to Jordan and Denmark who became director-general in 1968, is retiring early—next June—following a Cabinet's Expert Committee report on the council earlier this year which strongly criticised his appointment.

While implying "no personal disrespect," the committee said the choice of an ex-diplomat "seemed a strange one" and was one example of "an excessive degree of influence" by the Foreign Office over appointments of Council staff.

In fact though the post was not publicly advertised that time, Sir John applied and was picked after what was described as a "very broad trawl," in which 60 other names were considered.

Whether newspaper advertisements for his £13,000-a-year job will bring business men and industrialists flocking to apply, the Council is still waiting to see. How awkward, though, if the best man to come forward for this eminently para-diplomatic position should turn out once again to be an ex-diplomat.

Editor's prerogative ENOCH POWELL is likely to be challenged in the Commons debate on the Market next week to admit that he was the author of a fervently pro-European booklet.

In 1965 the One Nation group of Conservative M.P.s published the document, "One Europe," which said that Britain "should not be frightened of political union." Mr Powell is now making the political aspects of entry the basis of his attack on membership.

Nineteen M.P.s signed the document. A note on the cover explains that the five other members of the group, including Mr Powell, did not put their names to it as they were in the Shadow Cabinet at the time.

The editor was stated to be Nicholas Ridley, now Parliamentary Secretary, Trade and Industry. But Mr Ridley tells me that he submitted a draft to Sir Powell, who "re-wrote it almost completely."

Expert guard SYDNEY ARROBUS'S fifth one-man show, opening today at the Conington Galleries, will be the first one-man show held in their new Albemarle Street premises. They have moved there after 60 years in Bond Street.

LONDON DAY BY DAY

tells me, he had the advantage of having a field marshal to stand guard for him while he painted.

This was Sir Claude Auchinleck, himself a painter, who lives in Marrakesh. He kept the local small boys under control and amused them by letting them look through his field-glasses, sometimes through the wrong end, while Artobus got on with the job un-molested.

Princess Anne, I hear, has chosen for her personal Christmas card this year a picture of herself on Doublet, the horse on which she won the Individual European Three-day Events championship at Burghley last month.

From friends afar AS a former C-in-C. Far East, the Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, is today receiving a kukri specially made in Dharan, Nepal, as a mark of esteem from the Brigade of Gurkhas.

The presentation is being made this afternoon by the Brigade Liaison Officer in London, Lt-Col Duncan Green, in Sir Peter's office at the Ministry of Defence. He will be accompanied by the Queen's two Gurkha orderly officers, Capt Gombahadur Gurung and Capt Digbahadur Gurung.

One man's creation NEXT Sunday's opening of the garden at Leonardlee, Sir Giles Loder's house by the edge of St Leonards Forest, near Horsham, will offer a last chance to enjoy 80 acres of Sussex autumnal beauty while visitors first glimpse from the terrace shown in Moira Roddell's drawing.

There the large leaves of a 12ft-



After 60 years' cultivation

high tulip tree glow golden against the house's mellow stone, while by the steps there grows an old Camellia japonica variegata, now 6ft in dia-

Help from Sir Arthur

NOT to be outshone by his elder brother Andrew, who is reaping publicity on Broadway as composer of the rock musical, "Jesus Christ Superstar," Julian Lloyd Webber tells me he will be playing Sir Arthur Bliss's Cello Concerto at the Queen Elizabeth Hall next September. It may well be the first London performance of the work.

Sir Arthur heard the young cellist at a Royal College of Music concert in his honour, was impressed and sent him his own work.

Mr Webber, whose father is director of the London College of Music, has since played the concerto to Sir Arthur at his St. John's Wood home. "It was considerably longer at that party," he says, "He's going places."

Pleas for mercy

WHAT remains of the Bridewell, that ancient palace and prison in New Bridge Street near Ludgate, may be demolished to make way for more offices, I hear. But since it is a Grade II listed building, the application to demolish must be passed by the City Corporation, the Greater London Council and the Minister for the Environment.

A Roman fortification and then a Norman tower are believed to have stood on the site beside the River Fleet. Later Henry VIII built a stately palace which Edward VI gave to the City.

It became a workhouse for the poor, a house of correction and a prison, notorious in the 17th century for the flogging of men and women. The president of the governors would watch the flogging and bring down a hammer to end it. Hence the cry, "Oh, good Sir Robert, knock; pray, Sir Robert, knock!"

300 for dinner

A SERIES of banquets rivalling the Shah's last week—and given in more difficult circumstances—is recalled by Margery Weiner in "The Evening," Kennedy's "A Study of Europe After Waterloo, out from Constable today.

These were given in 1815 by Czar Alexander I of Russia when he entertained 300 guests, including the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia and the Duke of Wellington, at a grand review of Russian troops

DOCTORS' CAREER PROSPECTS

SIR—Dr Derek Stevenson, in his reply (Oct. 13) to Mr Michael Jevens's article "Anger in the Hospitals," attempts to put the record straight; in fact his letter is a classic example of the use of half-truths to make political capital out of a complex situation.

Dr Stevenson claims that the British Medical Association secured a 30 per cent. pay rise for junior hospital doctors last year; in fact the B.M.A.'s main effort was directed towards getting a massive pay rise for consultants.

This overwhelming emphasis is obvious in the written evidence published by the B.M.A. where also it can be seen that nearly all the increases for junior doctors that were asked for are in fact less than the increases actually received by the Review Body. I was a member of the B.M.A. Evidence Committee until October, 1969, and I am certain that the most decisive factor in the campaign for junior doctors was the excellent publicity which resulted, for the most part, from efforts made by the Junior Hospital Doctors' Association.

In public controversy over the grievances of junior hospital doctors Dr Stevenson concentrated on money. In doing so he obscures the main cause of grievance: the appalling lack of career prospects which has blighted the hopes of so many young doctors in the last 20 years; there is no clear reference to this in his letter.

On Nov. 27 the B.M.A. Hospital Staffs Conference will make up its mind about the new career structure being put forward by the Department of Health and Social Security and by the Joint Consultants Committee. Although far from perfect it does offer improved training and career opportunities for British doctors, if not for the majority of immigrant doctors. To my certain knowledge a majority of consultants regard any diminution of

the ratio of junior doctors to senior doctors as an unmitigated disaster, and they will do everything in their power to prevent a proper development of the new career structure.

Since 1948 negotiations for all hospital staff have been carried out by committees completely dominated by consultants. The career and training prospects of junior doctors have been sadly neglected in the past, and there is no evidence that the present mood of the consultants will lead to substantial and sustained improvements in the future. After five years in the centre of medical politics, I am sure that two as a negotiator, I am sure that the consultants will not get a proper career structure until they establish the right to negotiate for themselves.

Later in his letter Dr Stevenson presumes that the main reason for becoming a trade union is to be able to employ sanctions with implication these being a dramatic walk-out from our hospitals and doctors abandoning their patients.

During the time that I held office in the J.H.D.A. such actions were considered seriously, but at no time were they considered to be desirable, necessary or possible. On the other hand the B.M.A. in the summer of 1970, was conducting with the maximum of publicity a referendum of all national Health Service doctors with the self-evident intention of coercing the Government by the threat of a mass resignation of general practitioners and hospital doctors.

It was using this threat in a peculiarly unpleasant way during the run up to a General Election when the outgoing Government could not be reasonably expected to be in a position to accede to the B.M.A.'s demands. Stable Government and young doctors resorting to irresponsible strike action come ill from the Secretary of the B.M.A.

FRANCIS FIGOTT F.R.C.S. F.F.A.R.C.S. Boston, U.S.A.

Five per cent attendance at union meetings

SIR—Mr M. Mather (Oct. 12) would be interested to know what percentage of members attend union branch meetings.

As an ex-union official I can tell him that the average attendance at branch meetings of my union was seldom more than 5 per cent. We had a membership of over 500 and on some occasions meetings could not be held because the necessary quorum of 15 members was not present.

When resolutions for Trades Union Congress and Labour party conferences were being formulated, the branch meetings occasionally attracted perhaps 10 per cent of our membership, of which the majority would invariably be Communists and fellow travellers.

The remaining 90 per cent, I regret to say, were too apathetic.

If the five million votes cast against the Common Market at Brighton represented more than 500,000 voters recorded at branch level, even Jack Jones would be astounded!

E. H. SPOFFORD West Kirby, Cheshire.

What Picasso said

SIR—The opening paragraph of the admirable article by Mr Edwin Mullins in The Daily Telegraph Magazine misquotes Picasso and thereby does him injustice. At the exhibition of children's drawings Picasso said to Herbert Read (who repeated it to me): "When I was the age of these children I could draw like Raphael, but it took me a long time to learn to draw like these children."

HENRY GEE London, N.W.8.

Choosing Parliamentary candidates

From Dame IRENE WARD, M.P. (Con.)

SIR—I profoundly disagree with Miss Bevil's letter (Oct. 14) criticising the method of selecting Parliamentary candidates. Having been a Member of the House of Commons for 33 years I have never been better pleased than now with the new intake of Conservative Members.

It is not only a tribute to my new colleagues but to the selection of them as candidates and to the constituencies which adopted them.

We are going to have a hard, gruelling time ahead but we in the Conservative party are well equipped to meet the challenge of the success of our Administration.

IRENE WARD House of Commons.

Duty to constituencies

From Sir KNOX CUNNINGHAM, O.C.

SIR—As Miss Beryl Goldsmith right in thinking that "the splendid local people who run bazaars, collect money and canvass generally" should not have the responsibility of "selecting the nation's legislators"?

Surely Members have their roots in—they forget this at their peril—and owe a duty to the constituencies which return them to Parliament. The men and women selected by one constituency may not suit another. There is no diastamp for an M.P.

Parliament is not made up of 650 potential Cabinet Ministers, and any attempt to achieve such an object would court disaster. The diversity of its Members gives strength to Parliament and makes it a unique body of legislators.

S. KNOX CUNNINGHAM Minchinhampton, Glos.

Not in Cabinet

SIR—The incumbent of the Conservative party chairmanship was never a member of the Cabinet until Lord Woolton took on the dual office in 1951.

The job of Conservative party chairman was created in 1912, between that date and 1951 the most eminent politician-holder of the office was probably Neville Chamberlain, who held it for a short period in 1930-31, when the Conservative party was not in office; apart from him, all the incumbents have had to have had solely occupied with the administration, fund-raising, and publicity of the party.

M. CHAPMAN-WALKER Ware, Herts.

Profit from railways

SIR—The time has come to put an end to the Marples-Reeching butchery of our railways.

Every part of the country, be it industrial, residential, agricultural or rural, electricity, sports or metropolitan, adds its essential quota to the well-being of the whole community.

No one area is self-sufficient and each depends on the others. Every area has an equal right to share in a national asset, in this case a railway service which is a democratic right against which so-called "profitability" is no argument.

How is this new magic word "profitability" to be assessed and by what yardstick? For example, suppose the Government rules that from Jan. 1 all railway rates and charges should be cut to one quarter of their present level, what would be the result?

The price of electricity could be stabilised, the cost of solid fuel could be reduced, thousands of commuters would benefit, pressure would be taken off the roads, more rolling stock and staff for the railways—therefore more employment and less debt paid out and more income tax brought in, more money moving to stimulate the home market, many more benefits too numerous to mention.

W. G. ROSE Handforth, Cheshire.

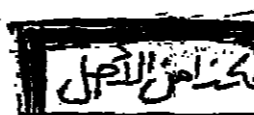
Electricity prices

SIR—If Mr L. Houldridge would take the trouble to read the report of the new electricity experts or metropolitan would find that wages and salaries are a very small part of each bill of electricity sold, the major cost being coal and oil, both of which have risen at a far greater rate than labour costs.

Wages and salaries in this industry are well below those in many others and even a 50 per cent. reduction would have little effect.

R. W. RUMSEY C.N.C. M.L.E.E. Watford, Herts.

Advertisement for The Economist magazine. It features the magazine cover with the headline "Why Mr. Heath will probably win the next election" and "Is Europe heading for recession?". Below the cover, it says "In this issue:" and lists the main articles. At the bottom, it says "An authoritative view for people who must be better informed."



SCIENTISTS IN U.S. ATTACK CAMBRIDGE TEST TUBE BABIES

By RICHARD BEESTON in Washington

DR ROBERT EDWARDS, of Cambridge University, was urged to stop his experiments in the production of test tube babies by a panel of scientists and theologians at an international symposium in Washington at the weekend.

"You can only go ahead if you accept the necessity of infanticide," he was told by Dr James Watson, the Harvard molecular biologist. "There are going to be a lot of mistakes. What are we going to do with the mistakes? We have to think about some things we refuse to think about."

HOSPITAL CHIEF'S POST ABOLISHED

By Our Social Services Correspondent

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Secretary for Social Services, has upheld a decision which dispenses with the job of Dr Russell Barton, 44, physician superintendent of the Severalls Hospital, Colchester.

Dr Barton is now expected to remain in America, where in April he took up a job as director of the Department of Mental Hygiene at Rochester State Hospital, New York.

He was acknowledged throughout the world as a leading exponent of modern mental health care. Several colleagues of last night, and a great many in Britain.

Barbara Robb, author of the book "Sans Everything," about the fate of old people in mental institutions, said: "He did a fabulous job at Severalls and it is a great pity he has left."

"I can only hope that a new job will be created in the mental health service, sometime in the future, which will appeal to him enough to bring him back."

Dr Barton is reputed to be paid three times the £6,000-a-year he received at Severalls.

More democratic

His job disappeared under the changes recommended in the "Cogwheel report," which advocated a more democratic form of medical management. A hospital committee would have taken over the job of managing Severalls.

Although Dr Barton would almost certainly have been elected chairman of this body, he felt he could not work in that way said Barbara Robb. He appealed against the plan.

He was offered an appointment as consultant psychiatrist at Severalls, or elsewhere in Britain, without loss of salary, a spokesman for the North East Metropolitan Hospital Board said last night, but rejected the offer.

In his previous job he had been in sole charge of the day-to-day running of the hospital.

A statement by the board yesterday said that Sir Keith had endorsed the report of a professional committee of inquiry which upheld the board's decision to terminate Dr Barton's contract.

The decision, the statement added, implied no criticism either of Dr Barton's professional standing

£25,000 WINNER

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize was won by 3DW 053168. The winner lives in Dorset.

Weekend duty 'bad dream' for doctors

Daily Telegraph Reporter CASUALTY officers are often so tired towards the end of a 36-hour weekend duty that the last few hours "go by like a bad dream," it is claimed by a group of junior doctors at a South London hospital.

The group, who refused to be named or photographed for fear of damage to their careers, said that emergency operations have to be performed by doctors who are virtually asleep on their feet.

Their spokesman claimed that junior doctors were averaging 100 hours a week for about £200 a week. Overtime payments began after 102 or 110 hours had been worked and accommodation for those who had to be resident at the hospital was little better than "monastic."

The spokesman said his own room measured roughly 8ft by 12ft and contained only a bed, wardrobe and desk. There was no chest of drawers or other storage space.

Study leave wrangles The doctors claimed there was a wide gulf between hospital medical staff and the administrators, with frequent, lengthy wrangles over study leave to which junior doctors were entitled.

One of them said: "About 85 per cent of the British graduates here feel they have very valid complaints. But they hope to become consultants in 10 years or so, and will not jeopardise their careers by speaking out. The overseas people are probably here for a couple of years only and are not so concerned."

But the hospital service is suffering all the time and junior doctors go on being flogged to a standstill."

PRINCE'S SHIP TO JOIN ATLANTIC FORCE

By Our Naval Correspondent The guided missile destroyer Norfolk, 5,460 tons, which the Prince of Wales joins next month, will be Britain's contribution next year to the Standing Naval Force Atlantic. It will be the largest ship ever to join this multi-national force, usually composed of frigates.

As stated in *The Sunday Telegraph* yesterday it is unlikely that the Prince will be serving in her when she joins the force in July, although his next appointment has not yet been announced.

It is understood the Prince will not be given a ship likely to pay numerous visits to European ports, as this would mean too many interruptions to his professional training.

NAVY TO HELP START REINDEER COLONY

The Royal Navy has agreed to help the Chilean Government start a reindeer herd in Navarino Island, off the southern tip of South America. Twelve reindeer are to be taken to the island from South Georgia Island aboard the Antarctic patrol ship *Endurance*, 2,641 tons.

A party of sailors will round up the reindeer on South Georgia, and collect half-a-ton of moss for food during the voyage.



PICTURE: TERRY GIBSON

A new look in nurses' uniforms designed, with an accent on femininity, by Jörn Langberg of Christian Dior, which are to be shown at the London Nursing Exhibition opening today at Seymour Hall. Antoni Heidi (left) is wearing a dress and cape in cotton drill, and Marion Cameron showing a sleeveless side-buttoning culotte dress in sileel.

'£10 down' rush to buy council houses

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER MOST of the new council houses offered for sale at Thetford, Norfolk, for a deposit of £10 and a 100 per cent mortgage, were reserved by buyers at the end of the first day of the offer.

NEW BMW CAR READY FOR SHOW

By COLIN DRYDEN Motoring Staff A PETROL injection version of the 3-litre BMW saloon was announced yesterday in time for the Earls Court Motor Show which starts on Wednesday.

Capable of more than 130 m.p.h., it is identical to the 3.0S apart from its electronic fuel injection system. Metering exactly the right amount of fuel required, this gives not only vivid acceleration—0 to 60 m.p.h. in 7.7secs—but also cuts exhaust pollution. The 3.0S, which has 10 per cent more power than the carburettor version, costs £3,998, including purchase tax.

One of the fastest four-door production saloons in the world, the 3-litre 3i is finished to the usual high standards of the West German factory. However, it is not fitted with face-level ventilation and the back seat ride is on the firm side.

Essentially a driver's car, the latest version of the 3-litre BMW will appeal to the motorist with big distances to cover at high speeds. But it is dear on the British market at all but £4,000.

Flat prices up Fiat is another European manufacturer having difficulty in keeping prices down. An average increase of two per cent, announced today for most of the 1972 Fiat range on sale in Britain.

Examples of new Fiat prices (old prices in brackets) are: Fiat 500 £539 inc. £109 P.T. (£525); Fiat 850 Coupe £999, inc. £201 P.T. (£986); Fiat 124 Special £1,129, inc. £227 P.T. (£1,101).

The Fiat 127 1-litre family saloon making its first appearance at Earls Court with reclining seats as standard will sell at £798, inc. £161 P.T.

Ford announces a price reduction on the Escort RS 1600. By making its interior trim similar to that of the Mexico, the total price has been cut from £1,517 to £1,496, a saving on the home market of £21.

JAMS HIT CAR SHOW

The Paris Metro strike and the heavy traffic jams it led to were blamed for a 30 per cent reduction (down to 640,000) in the attendance at the 58th auto show which closed yesterday.—A.P.

HITCH-HIKER KILLED

Mr Mervyn Alan Connor, 22, of Lime Kiln Crescent, Newton Flotman, Norfolk, was killed yesterday while hitching a lift home in the rain. He was struck by a mini car on the Norwich to Ipswich road at Harford Bridges.

THAMESMEAD COSTS RISE BY £18m

By Our Local Government Correspondent A new row over the costs of Thamesmead, the Greater London Council's riverside town development near Woolwich is threatened tomorrow when council members will be asked to approve a report showing that costs per home have risen by more than £1,850 on average. The original cost was put at £30,250,000 and this is now £48 million.

The report shows that allowing for delays the cost of Stage 3, based on 1966 levels, will be about £26 million, an increase of more than £5 million. Allowing for amenities a home will cost around £10,300.

Four main causes, beyond the control of either the G.L.C. or the contractor, Holland and Hannen and Cubitts (Southern), are blamed for the steep rises.

One was the need to strengthen buildings following the Ronan Point tower block collapse. Then there was a delay while the Government modified the Government of Stage 2, later work was held up over a Government decision concerning a bridge or tunnel; and finally there was a change of mind by the Government over heating.

Hotel had mice and cockroaches, say Ibiza tourists

By OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENT BRITISH tourists said last night their holidays in the island of Ibiza had been ruined by mice and cockroaches at their hotel. They were queuing up to sign the complaints register at the Hotel Ereso in the beach resort of Es Cana.

COLE QUITS SEX ADVICE CENTRE

By JOHN KEMP Social Services Correspondent MR MARTIN COLE, director of the controversial sex education film "Growing Up," said yesterday that he had resigned from the Birmingham Centre which gives contraceptive advice to unmarried people.

He said one of the reasons was that Birmingham City Council had seemed to have used him as an excuse for not making a cash grant to the centre.

"I hope that my resignation will make it easier for the centre to gain local authority help," but I honestly don't think it will. They have used me as an excuse so far, but they will find another."

Mr Cole, a genetics lecturer in any event, considered resigning because of other commitments. He was one of the founders of the centre in 1966.

Very square Mr Cole said Birmingham had an illegitimacy rate of 11.2 per cent, of all live births, compared with a national average of 8.5 per cent.

"Many of these babies are unwanted and the fostering situation in the city is critical. Fostered children are often moved from one home to another every few months."

The elementary solution was to provide preventive medical facilities, including contraceptives to young people who wanted them.

Mr Cole said: "Birmingham city council seems very, very square. I have to be fair and say that they have supported the family planning association quite substantially. They just seem to have this thing about unmarried sex."

Head waiter rescued

A near riot broke out and at one stage looked as though the head waiter would be lynched," he said. "He was fortunately rescued by a Chuan CID man on holiday with our group."

"The food is so bad many of us have been forced to eat out, although all our meals were included in the price of our holidays."

Mr Norman Varnom, sales manager of Bramhall Close, Milne Row, Manchester, said: "Shortly after we arrived there was a violent storm and water poured through the bedroom ceiling. I was ankle deep in water and splashing around for two days before I was moved into another room."

A spokesman for Blue Sky said: "The complaints are exaggerated and amount to mass hysteria."

Investigation pledge

In London last night a spokesman at Cosmos headquarters said: "We have no facts to go on at the moment, but an investigation is being started immediately to find out what has been going on."

FIRE SHIP SURVIVORS LAND

CAPT GEORGE SMITH, master of the *Franconia*, 21,000 tons, described yesterday how the Canard liner became the heroine of a sea drama on what may be her last voyage.

She docked at Southampton with eight members of the crew of the fire-damaged Norwegian bulk carrier, *Anatina*, 12,000 tons, aboard.

The *Franconia*, sailing with a skeleton crew from Florida, was the first vessel to sight the *Anatina* which had flames coming from the wheelhouse.

Lt-Cdr Harry Dormer, the *Franconia's* chief officer, led the rescue in a launch accompanied by a hand-picked crew of four.

They established contact with the captain of the blazing ship and took off the eight crew members. Some of the crew were treated in the ship's hospital, mostly for minor burns and shock.

Difficult operation Cdr Dormer said: "There was a 15ft swell and it was a difficult operation. My team was very fierce and broke out again after the crew thought it had been extinguished."

Two *Anatina* crew members died in the fire. They were Mrs Arna Wilk, a stewardess, and Sven Anderson, a seaman. Mrs Wilk's husband, the chief steward, was one of the eight survivors.

Capt. Smith said that without the use of Royal Navy helicopters more lives might have been lost.

The *Franconia* was at the scene about 150 miles west of Lands End—for about nine hours. But she docked only three hours late after a high speed and hot voyage. Her crew supplied their own clothes and cans of beer for the eight Norwegians.

Mrs Singe Olsen, 20, a stewardess, at sea for four and a half months, described how she and her husband jumped out of a window. "I still hope to go back to sea again," she added.

Mrs Olsen and Maria Nunez, 24, also a stewardess, visited the *Franconia's* hairdressing salon a few hours after their ordeal.

"It was all part of the service," said Cdr Dormer. "The girls were shocked when they were picked up, but after a trip to the salon their confidence was restored."

The fire on board the *Anatina* was put out and she was being towed to Falmouth, Cornwall. The survivors, including two teenage cadets, are expected to leave for Norway today. The eight were taken off the vessel because they were not needed for fire-fighting duties.

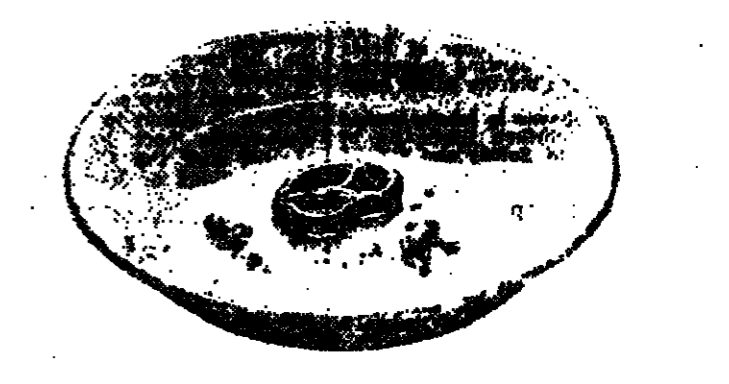
BOAC RESERVES SEATS FOR NON-SMOKERS

BOAC is to offer non-smoking areas in planes. On Jumbo jets the rear of the first-class cabin and one economy cabin will be reserved for non-smokers. On V C10 and 707s they will occupy the rear of the aircraft.

A computer will allocate seats in non-smoking areas on request when passengers make reservations. These seats constitute about one-third of the total available.

Trans World Airlines introduced non-smoking areas in March last year and the Scandinavian Airlines System took up the idea last January. A B.E.A. spokesman said yesterday that his airline was studying the question.

Sample the savouries and scarper.



The day is not far distant when you may be able to walk into virtually any good restaurant in the land, order a bottle of KlosterPrinz, then sit back in pleasant anticipation, secure in the knowledge that you'll soon be savouring the delicious crispness of this Prince among Pie Sporters, the finest compliment you can pay to good food.

Until that happy day dawns, however, some fairly unorthodox action is called for. And that's where you come in. We'd like you to go into your favourite restaurant and ask to see the wine list before you look at the menu. Then, should the renowned KlosterPrinz be conspicuous by its absence, you're to polish off the peanuts, crunch up the crisps, sample the savouries and scarper.

Which may seem a strange way for a civilised restaurant-goer like yourself to behave. But always remember that what's at stake here is the Great British Palate. And once you've sampled the delights of KlosterPrinz, we think you'll agree with us.

It's well worth fighting for.



KlosterPrinz

Colman & Company, Norwich and London. Shippers of fine wines since 1887.



As good as gold—so like gold only the price tells you it isn't. Bracelets beautifully textured with that suppleness previously achieved only in gold. Ask to see 'The Bracelet Collection' at your jewellers. Gold plated—or rhodium plated for the white gold look. Prices from £24.70. ACCURIST WATCHES LTD, ACCURIST HOUSE, 44 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 1DH

I HAVE a serious suggestion for the consideration of the Australian stock exchanges and Senator Peter Rae...

The suggestion is this: No quoted Australian mining or exploration company should be allowed to announce drilling results unless the ore values given in the announcement are attested by two separate and reputable assay laboratories.

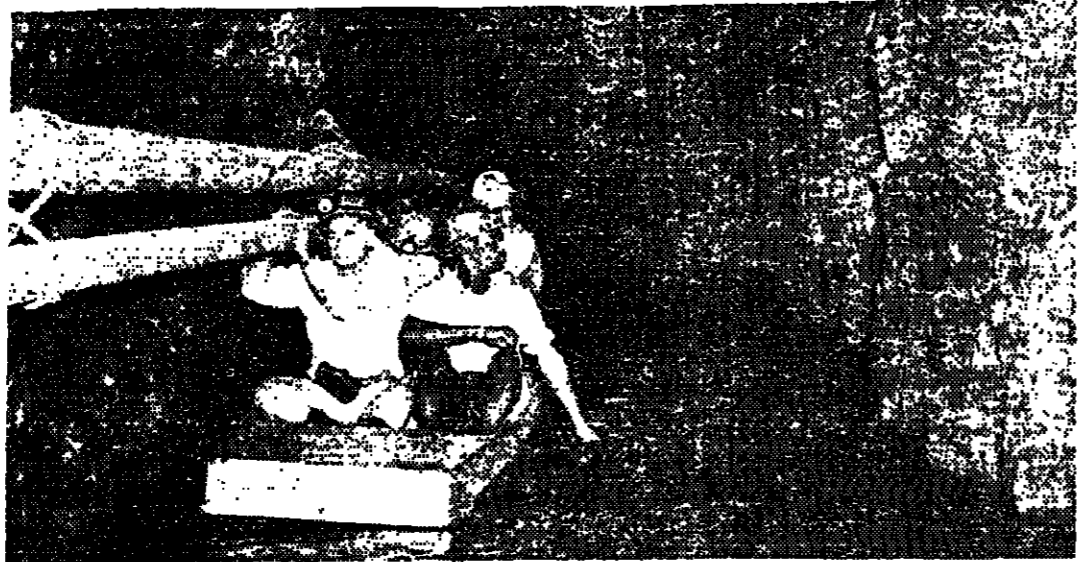
These laboratories must be accredited by the stock exchanges, or better still by the securities exchange commission...

Incorrect assays caused by incompetence from an accredited laboratory would mean being struck off the list and the loss of a substantial bond which the laboratory must put up when accredited.

Let us consider the Minsec collapse which came perilously close to bringing down the entire Australian capital and securities industry with it.

The straw that broke Minsec's back was its plan to float off a company called Power Resources of Australia...

Minsec was buying all the Queensland Mines shares it could get at steadily soaring prices.



ACID TEST DOWN UNDER

MINING

Edwin Arnold

around £14.50 shortly before Minsec dissolved in disaster.

In striving to capture a major stake in this "fabulously rich" mine for which the Australian Government had created emergency legislation to protect it from foreign takeover...

The irony of the Minsec crash is that QM's original and highest price was set in 1970, proved to be incorrect.

Instead of the 55,000 tons of contained uranium oxide with an average grade of 540lb the highest assay from the holes drilled proved to be only 470lb.

Even more surprising is the fact that QM did not make another statement about assay results or proving Nabarlek for another 12 months.

Edwin Arnold

total reserves to 9,000 tons. There was an 11 p.c. drop in average grade to 520lb a ton.

Another cautionary assay was made by the world's richest platinum discoverer by Laverton Nickel and North West Oil and Minerals.

Alas, the assays of up to 6.3 dwt of platinum over 10ft at a depth of only 60ft, proved to be "inaccurate."

And yet these errors could have been avoided if the cores had been chemically assayed by an experienced firm specialising in platinum assaying such as Daniel C. Griffith.

Matthew and Engelhard are the others.

And this is why I suggest two separate assay reports. While no two separate, competently performed assays agree exactly, the range of difference is fractional.

No one would publish until they were sure. Australian drilling reports would soon become internationally known for their accuracy, reliability and detail.

Gold costs held down

THE SEPTEMBER quarterly results are notable for the way costs have been dramatically slowed down. The latest figures are based on virtually all the mines whether State-assisted or not—show an average milling

Boating along in some three feet of water on West Driefontein's Four Level. This main haulage was flooded out along with other parts of the mine three years ago...

Cut-price card with the fringe benefits

UNILEVER'S 2,500 head office staff will soon be able to join the Automobile Association at a 33 p.c. discount, buy their old Russian jewellery from Denis the Lady Newborough at 10 p.c. off, get their flowers from Moyse Stevens, the royal florist, likewise reduced. They will be able to take a bus trip around London at 10 p.c. off, or around the Sahara, less 7 1/2 p.c. They will get 10 p.c. off any marked price at a couple of large London stores, and on the hills at a variety of hotels, clubs and restaurants: up to 20 p.c. off usual prices on most domestic appliances.

MARKETING

Richard Walker

at local wallpaper, shoe, outfitting and such shops and entry to a few City "wholesale warehouses."

Mr. David Banford, who sold the service (other bits of the Unilever empire may take it up later) investigated a sample 500 companies, found that 40 p.c. had discount schemes of some sort, but that this climbed to 90 p.c. with companies employing 5,000 or more.

Banford reasoned he could lift the burden and offer something better through his own discount card operation.

Banford claims his system is "a new way of linking the retailer with the public." A former schoolmate now partner, Hamish Ogston, euphemises it as "a reallocation of the advertising appropriation."

It is simple and not new. Tanner and Whitfield, with Clubman's Club, founded their fortune on the same thing. The technique is to offer a card for sale to the public, then induce as many traders as possible to allow the card-bearer some concession. The trader exchanges a slice of his margin for more business.

It's a chicken and egg situation and selling your very first card and finding your very first shopman demands a rare sort of salesmanship. Banford's first signing was a village toyshop. With his two partners and the enthusiasm (and finance) of his Uncle Arthur over £30,000 has been spent so far and 10,000 members (at £2 a time) are claimed.

They have not broken even, but they are trying hard. Today the first American should arrive bearing a countdown card, slightly revamped and offered under BOAC's name (\$2 a time) as an experimental gimmick on transatlantic routes.

Extra attractions in the American deal include a small collection of "special offers" such as 50p worth of free rides at Battersea Fun Fair and "a little present" from Harrods. Actually, it's an ashtray. Well, says the ever cheerful Banford, "it's not the door, is it?"

Mr. Baber amassed 5,000 outlets for his Gainers Card in only three months, but only 900 subscribers, now believes he can do it again. He says: "any shop. And you're selling an intangible here. It's not like life insurance where you can frighten people into buying."

He got the outlets but "saw rapidly it didn't have much appeal." In the end he was down to door-to-door canvassing for card buyers. He claims he has taken out most of Banford's variants, including cut-price deals for companies. "I tried all sorts of companies, but you never can get decisions."

Gainers save up exactly a year ago, and Mr. Baber now acts as a required if clumsy part of call for all would-be copyists. He reports approaches "from all sorts of strange people" watches Countdown's progress with dozed pessimism, believes the only way this thing can work is to distribute free and charge only for the directories listing shops and hope to get in 100,000 people quickly so you can start charging the shops something. "Card income, he argues, cannot cover cost."

Countdown's Banford, like Baber, thought he was on to something original, was "stunned" when I saw the first gainer's card. "Now he argues that Baber 'followed a false formula' by offering a 25p card for every outlet that could find them in remote spots in outer London where they could pull in 15 a day. They were like wrong places. And he's quizzing me too much for 'card' when £2 is the maximum impulse buy."

8 PER CENT. TREASURY LOAN, 2002-2006 Issue of £600,000,000 at 8 1/2 per cent. PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION Interest payable half-yearly on the 5th April and the 5th October.

This Loan is an investment falling within Part 2 of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961, subject as regards certificates payable to the Trustee Investments Act 1961, Section 1 of the Trustee Act 1925. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the Loan.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for the Loan. The Loan will be issued in the form of a certificate on the National Loan Fund, with interest on the Loan payable on the 5th April and the 5th October.

The Loan will be issued in the form of a certificate which will be registered at the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be, in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. The Loan will be issued in the form of a certificate which will be registered at the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be, in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963.

On or after the 1st day of April 1971, the Loan will be issued in the form of a certificate which will be registered at the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be, in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963.

For the purpose of the preceding paragraphs, persons are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if they are regarded as not ordinarily resident for the purposes of the Income Tax Act 1963.

Applications for the Loan should be made to the Bank of England, 15, Moorgate, London EC2A 4PU, or to any stock exchange in the United Kingdom, or to any stock exchange in the Republic of Ireland, or to any stock exchange in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

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More calls on a company than just making profit

IS it the duty of a company, and hence the board of directors, to make a maximum profit? This may seem a strange question, but my casual suggestion in a recent article that there may be other considerations was greeted with scorn and derision.

At a seminar organised by Management Research Groups no less a person than Mr. Hugh Parker, chairman of McKinsey, the management consultant, proclaimed that profits were the most important and other aspects were subsidiary. This was in rebuttal of the argument that there is something discreditable about making a profit.

But really this is not the point at all. It is true that a profit is made only at the expense of the customer and the larger the profit the more the consumer is squeezed, but this hardly applies in any market except the monopolistic ones, so it is not a major problem.

At the point I was trying to make is that we no longer live in a totally laissez-faire economy and no amount of wishing so will bring it back. There are several calls on a company's interest and money, and many of these conflict with maximising profit.

Some of them may be considered enlightened self-interest because, although they may reduce current returns, they may well be a boon in the longer term. The most obvious of these is the relationship with employees.

By making the work itself as pleasant as possible, by improving the general ambience, and by sundry other measures intended to make life happier, a company may well be foregoing output and profit. But it could be preventing discontent which could lead to slackening, sabotage or strikes.

There are other aspects which might also mitigate the all-out search for money. Environmental considerations, even in excess of the legal requirements, could end a lot of a society's conscience might also come quite expensive.

The American Xerox Corporation has stopped selling and started doing social work in this line. Many organisations soothe their consciences by donations to appropriate charities or by support for various beneficial organisations.

Xerox has gone further and allowed its employees to take a sabbatical year on full pay to participate in social service. Though the move is wholly admirable, it, too, is at least partly motivated by enlightened self-interest. Xerox president Peter McColegh says he wants to attract dedicated young men to work for his company.

Graduates with strong feelings

"Many of our best people would not be here today if Xerox stood only for profits," he was reported as saying. And this highlights the whole problem of recruiting and keeping bright young executives. Many of the recent crops of graduates have strong feelings about ecology, social responsibility, individuality and the general quality of life.

They would not work for a company with the policy of profit irrespective of other considerations, whether that policy was publicly stated or just tacitly understood. It is a muddled statement of this view from a misunderstanding of it that led to the sort of argument Hugh Parker was having.

The case for this attitude is to himself, his shareholders and employees—is to aim for maximum returns, and let his finer feelings

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Michael Becket

influence only what he does with the cash obtained.

While this may be justified in a world of Darwinian economics, where the strongest only deserve to survive, it seems ethically questionable now. This is an academic point, however, because it is doubtful whether any manager would nowadays pursue such a policy to its extremes.

If J. K. Galbraith is right many companies are not in any case working towards profit maximisation now. His thesis is that control of companies has passed from the entrepreneurial owner-manager to the professional executive with no substantial stake in the company he runs.

This removes the goad which drove on the famous industrialists in a totally laissez-faire economy and no amount of wishing so will bring it back. There are several calls on a company's interest and money, and many of these conflict with maximising profit.

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So alarmingly has the situation developed that a United Nations conference comprising delegates from 60 nations has assembled in Geneva to discuss a copyright agreement aimed at stamping out the 'copycat' trade in pop music.

Pirates loot the charts for 'pop' treasures

FEEDING off the technical skill and heavy capital outlay of leading recording companies, a parasite industry has now become so firmly established that it has seriously undermined the overseas markets of top concerns like Britain's Decca and EMI, and is costing them millions of pounds in lost exports.

Attracted by vast profits springing up like mushrooms or no part in international copyright agreements.

"Pirate" records are flooding the market at the staggering rate of about 100 million a year—a scale of production which is growing so fast that it is "threatening the very existence of the legitimate industry."

They are reproduced from originals manufactured and marketed by companies whose names are world-famous. Neither the genuine producers nor the performers and composers featured on the copies receive any payment.

To make the reproductions look authentic the labels and even the sleeve art are duplicated, though trade marks are often deleted.

Key to the success of the pirate trade is the cheapness of their products. A stolen record can be sold for less than one-third the price of the original, on which royalties have to be paid and heavy production costs recovered.

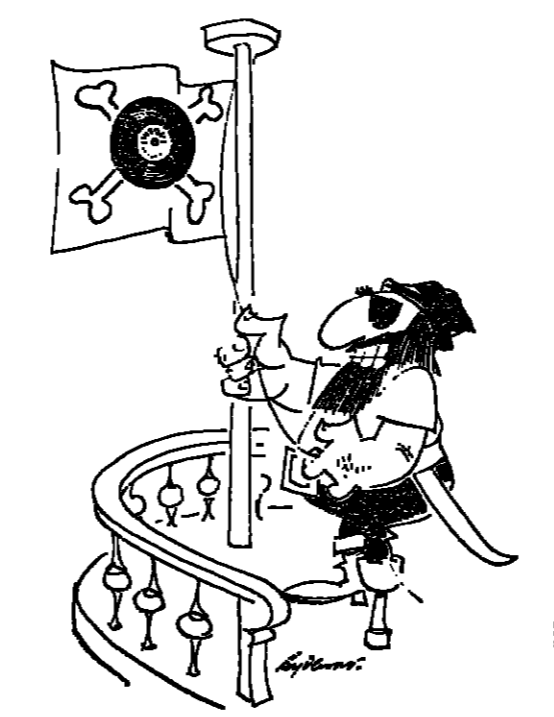
Main centres of the pirate trade are South-East Asia and Iran. The bulk of the copied records are made and sold within these areas, but the markets are widening fast.

Records which have made big money for the pirates include the sound tracks of the films "Goldfinger", "Hello Dolly", "Nevada Smith", "Honey Poppins" and "My Fair Lady".

Other money-spinners have been the Rolling Stones' "Sticky Fingers", Tom Jones' "I Who Have Nothing" and "The Best of Ennio Morricone".

Increasing numbers of pirated records are finding their way into Europe, most of them smuggled in, thus avoiding tax, customs duties and copyright laws.

In Italy recently more than twice as many copies of a "hit" record were sold than the original. Pirate sales in the Near, Middle and Far East outnumber legitimate sales by at least six to one.



RECORDS Joe Irving

Seron with Philips, and the third, New Century, with Decca. But so far they have not released any labels in respect of these contracts. They fear that the records might be pirated by their associates or that the selling prices would be too high because of the various royalties.

In Malaysia an already rampant piracy industry is being aided by international copyright laws that do not cover foreign repertoires. Concerns like Golden Voice, M.M.I. Universal M.I. Union, and Unique Art are major industrial enterprises in the manufacturing and distribution sides.

Substantial piracy goes on, too, in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore. Like all good prostitutes, the records offer a wide variety of alternatives. Some are sold as a big headache to legitimate companies as record piracy itself.

To set up in business all a tape pirate needs is a cassette player-recorder, a stock of blank tapes and a copy of the recording he wants to duplicate. The copies have a ready market because they are so cheap but can contain a combination of the latest "hits."

This side of the piracy trade is a big problem in Europe. For instance in Italy unauthorised copies of tapes and cassettes account for nearly 25 p.c. of the total tape market.

In the United States, too, it is big business. Sales of pirated cassettes and tapes amount to a third of total sales and represent an intake of \$1,000 million a year by the pirates.

It is no exaggeration to say that piracy is threatening the very existence of the recording industry.

This month's Piracy Convention is aimed at providing "emergency" protection as a stop-gap measure. The ultimate aim of the recording industry is rectification of the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations, 1961, by all countries.

But it will be a long haul. So far only 11 countries have ratified the agreement, including Britain. In most of the countries whose support is necessary to stamp out piracy, legislation is necessary.

Meanwhile, the IFPI says: "International prohibition of the making and export of unauthorised records is necessary if the music industry, and the culture it represents, and seeks to preserve, is to be saved from chaos and potential destruction by the cancerous growth of piracy."

Other developing countries have nothing to lose from such measures unless they wish to nurture an industry which is dependent on the theft of other people's property. The making and selling of unauthorised records is nothing less than thievery.

Reasons for the success of this latest in growth industries are not hard to find. A pirate setting up in business can pick up recording plant for as little as £50 or £80 in Hong Kong and other places throughout the Far East. And even antiquated machinery can turn out thousands of copies a day and pull in enormous profits.

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THIS FORM MAY BE USED. The list of applications will be opened at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th October, 1971, and will be closed on the same day. 8 PER CENT. TREASURY LOAN, 2002-2006 ISSUE OF £600,000,000 AT 8 1/2 PER CENT. TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

DIVIDENDS THIS WEEK

THE following board meetings have been notified, the sub-division between interim and final payments being based on last year's timetable:

TODAY—Finals: Bishops Stores, Dorchester Investments, Halcyon Investments, Leigh Mills, Newman Tanks, Staffordshire Potteries, Town Centre Secs.

Interims: Duvelst, Dupont, Farmer (John), Feeder, Hudson (Robert), London Inv Trust, Macready Metal, Manganese Bronze, RCF Holdings, Stalex Intal.

TOMORROW—Finals: Anglo Continental Investment and Finance, Charles (David), Galaha Ceylon Tea Estate Holdings, Highland Distillers, Karmanting Tin Dredging, Trident Television.

Interims: Abragives International, Associated Bank (John), Business Computers, Globe Investments, Group Lotus Cars, Richardson and Lombard, Para Rubber, Lilly (F.J.C.), Marshall Universal, Rawlings Bros, Rediffusion Television, Titazhur.

WEDNESDAY—Finals: Bobb Caledon Shippers, British Cities Invest, United Real Property Ltd.

Interims: Allen Harvey and Bove, Allied Irish Banks, Baid (W.M.), Continental Union, Crossland (R) and G, Eaulp Star Group, Bell Electronics, Helene (London), Laurence Scott, Mirland Glass, Pearson and Sons, Rycroft (Bradford), Securities Trust of Scotland, Spillers, Telephone Rentals.

THURSDAY—Finals: Fairfax Joseph, Jessel Securities, Lake and Elliot, Lehman Consolidated.

Interims: Caning W. Coppley, Gilman and Duffin, Guardian Inv. Ltd., Harrow Industries, Hawk Holdings, Industrial and General Trust, London Brick, London and Montclair, London and County Secs, Plessey, Fleet (Robert), Harrow, Scientific and Electronic, Stewart (A) and A, Stone Platt Industries, Thomson (Thomas), Wimpson (John).

FRIDAY—Finals: Revant Hides, Newmark G., J. and S. Paterson Zochonis, Stothert and Pitt.

Interims: Etc. and Ene, Euralysing Pulp Mills, Ever-Ready (G.B.), Hallam (Vic).

سوال الاليل

I HAVE a serious suggestion for the consideration of the Australian stock exchanges and Senator Peter Rae...

The suggestion is this: No quoted Australian mining or exploration company should be allowed to announce drilling results unless the ore values given in the announcement are attested by two separate and reputable assay laboratories.

These laboratories must be accredited by the stock exchanges, or better still by the securities exchange commission...

Incorrect assays caused by incompetence from an accredited laboratory would mean being struck off the list and the loss of a substantial bond which the laboratory must put up when accredited.

Let us consider the Minsec collapse which came perilously close to bringing down the entire Australian capital and securities industry with it.

The straw that broke Minsec's back was its plan to float off a company called Power Resources of Australia...

Minsec was buying all the Queensland Mines shares it could get at steadily soaring prices.

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Xerox has gone further and allowed its employees to take a sabbatical year on full pay to participate in social service.

So when one seeks to discover whether companies should go for great profit, one must distinguish between short and long-term returns.

The reason I have gone into this long dissertation of what to many may seem obvious is that there appear to be many managers who do not realise the constraints of their position.

The moral therefore is that managers do not and probably cannot do for short profit without damaging the long-term prospects.

The case for this attitude is to himself, his shareholders and employees—is to aim for maximum returns, and let his finer feelings



ACID TEST DOWN UNDER

MINING

Edwin Arnold

around £14.50 shortly before Minsec dissolved in disaster.

In striving to capture a major stake in this "fabulously rich" mine for which the Australian Government had created emergency legislation to protect it from foreign takeover...

The irony of the Minsec crash is that QM's original and highest offer was made in Sept. 1, 1970, proved to be incorrect.

Instead of the 55,000 tons of contained uranium oxide with an average grade of 540lb the highest assay from the holes drilled proved to be only 470lb.

Even more surprising is the fact that QM did not make another statement about assay results or proving Nabarlek for another 12 months.

On Aug. 15 this year QM rather calmly announced an 83 p.c. drop in its

total reserves to 9,000 tons. There was an 11 p.c. drop in average grade to 520lb a ton. By this time 107 assay results were known to QM.

Another cautionary assay was made over the world's richest platinum discoveries by Laverton Nickel and North West Oil and Minerals.

Laverton announced assay results which indicated it had the makings of an open-pit platinum mine many times richer than Rustenburg.

Alas, the assays, of up to 6.3 dwt of platinum over 10ft at a depth of only 60ft, proved to be "inaccurate".

Laverton eventually admitted. These assays were done by the highly inaccurate atomic absorption method.

And yet those errors could have been avoided if the cores had been chemically assayed by an experienced firm specialising in platinum assaying such as Daniel C. Griffith.

Griffith is one of the world's three leading platinum assayers—Johnston

Matthey and Engelhard are the others. And this is why I suggest two separate assay reports. While no two separate, completely performed assays agree exactly...

But this was not the case with many mines, which suggests to me that the lag between sales and their incorporation in the quarterly's profit and loss account can be six weeks or more.

Incidentally, I was wrong last week when I implied that South Africa's 15 p.c. withholding tax could not be reclaimed.

The deduction is reclaimable under double tax agreements so that the British investor receives exactly the same total dividend as his South African counterpart.

My African, however, does not alter the premise of the article. The latest figures do expect high yields on mining shares generally, and gold in particular.

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In Italy recently more than twice as many copies of a "hit" record were sold than the original. Pirate sales in the Near, Middle and Far East outnumber legitimate sales by at least six to one.

Boating along in some three feet of water on West Driefontein's Four Level. This main haulage was flooded out along with other parts of the mine three years ago, when over 80 million gallons of water a day came pouring into the mine from the overlying Bank compartment of dolomite rock.

Cut-price card with the fringe benefits

UNILEVER'S 2,500 head office staff will soon be able to join the Automobile Association at a 33 p.c. discount, buy their old Russian jewellery from Denis the Lady Newborough at 10 p.c. off, get their flowers from Moyse Stevens, the royal florist, likewise reduced.

They will be able to take a bus trip around London at 10 p.c. off, or around the Sahara, less 7 1/2 p.c. They will get 10 p.c. off any marked price at a couple of large London stores, and on the bills at a variety of hotels, clubs and restaurants: up to 20 p.c. off usual prices on most domestic appliances.

Ten per cent, even, off a computer dating service. In all discounts of the products of about 2,000 places.

The cost to Unilever is £2,500 a year and replaces an existing staff purchasing scheme which consists of a hotch-potch of discounts available

at local wallpaper, shoe, outfitting and such shops and entry to a few City "wholesale warehouses."

Mr. David Banford, who sold the service (other bits of the Unilever empire may take it up later) investigated a sample 500 companies, found that 40 p.c. had discount schemes of some sort, but that this climbed to 90 p.c. with companies employing 5,000 or more.

Banford reasoned he could lift the burden and offer something better through his own discount card operation.

So, he said, "I put on my best suit and went to see the captains of industry." No slouch, he started with Sir David Barran, the head of Shell, enthused of the "positive contribution to employee relations" he could bring.

Banford claims his system is "a new way of linking the retailer with the public." A former schoolmate now partner, Hamish Ogston, euphemises it as "a reallocation of the advertising appropriation."

It is simple and not new. Tanner and Whitfield, with Clubman's Club, founded their fortune on the same thing. The technique is to offer a card for sale to the public, then induce as many traders as possible to allow the card-bearer some concession. The trader exchanges a slice of his margin for more business.

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They have not broken even, but they are trying hard. Today the British American should arrive bearing a countdown card, slightly revamped and offered under BOAC's name (£2 a time) as an experimental gimmick on transatlantic routes.

Extra attractions in the American deal include a small collection of "special offers" such as 50p worth of free rides at Battersea Fun Fair and "a little present" from Harrods. Actually, it's an ashtray. Well, says the ever cheerful Banford, "it's not the door, is it?"

Tupperware is also experimenting with Countdown cards as a sales incentive and some employment agencies see it has potential gilt lure. The National Association of Stationmasters is also interested.

None of which impresses a certain Mr. David Baber, once in shipping and now back there again after losing a rapid £50,000 with a near identical scheme.

Mr. Baber amassed 5,000 outlets for his Gainers Card in only three months, but only 900 subscribers, now believes the cards are laid there in any shop. And you're selling an intangible here. It's not like life insurance where you can frighten people into buying.

He got the outlets but "saw rapidly it didn't have much appeal." In the end he was down to door-to-door canvassing for card buyers.

And he's quitting. "The most of Banford's variants, including cut-price deals for companies, "I tried all sorts of companies, but you never can get decisions."

Gainers save up exactly a year ago, and Mr. Baber now acts as a record if it comes out of call for all would-be copyists. He reports approaches "from all sorts of strange people" watches Countdown's progress with dozed pessimism, believes the only way this thing can work is to distribute free and charge only for the directories listing shops and hope to get in 100,000 people quickly so you can start charging the shops something. "Card income, he argues, cannot cover cost."

Countdown's Banford, like Baber, thought he was on to something original, was "stunned" when I saw the first gainer's kit. "Now he argues that Baber 'followed a false formula' by offering a £500 for every outlet they could find sent them to remote spots in outer London where they could pull in 15 a day.

They were like wrong places. And he's quitting. "Too much for me," says Baber. "£2 is the maximum impulse buy."

Meanwhile, the IFPI says: "International prohibition of the making and export of unauthorised records is necessary if the music industry, and the culture it represents, and seeks to preserve, is to be saved from chaos and potential destruction by the cancerous growth of piracy."

But it will be a long haul. So far only 11 countries have ratified the agreement, including Britain. In most of the countries whose support is necessary to stamp out piracy, legislation is necessary.

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CAREERS INFORMATION SERVICE

The future in computers

By JAMES SOUTHALL

HAS anyone ever seen a 60-year-old programmer? Do such people exist? If they do, are they typical of the "end of the line" in computer careers? If they do not, what does a programmer become by the time he has reached 60?

To anyone about to embark on any career, such questions are valid. To those thinking about a career in computing—where few careers can have existed for more than 15 years—the answers to such questions in any way helpful?

It is certainly open to question if the term "career in computing" is itself meaningful. Only a minority of "computer people" are involved in the design, manufacture and operation of the machine, the majority being concerned with the practicalities of using the computer for particular application problems. Also, in any new industry, the pattern both of recruitment and career development tends to emerge slowly, from what may seem to be a picture of some confusion, rather than appearing in a coherent form from the very beginning. But the industry is showing signs of growing up, and, according to the education and training manager of one of the computer manufacturers, it is time to study the situation and start establishing planned career paths.

It quite often happens that the motives of young people entering a career are not entirely determined by the long-term prospects. When the short-term rewards look above-average, as they have for the past few years for young computer personnel, it is tempting to assume that the long-term prospects must be better. But what does happen in the long term? The current position of people who have been in computing for 10 or 15 years in no way reflects a planned progression, and it would be most unwise to assume that entrants to the computer profession now will finish up in similar posts in 10 to 15 years' time, let alone follow the same

path. To someone entering now, is there a real future in computing?

The answer is undoubtedly Yes. The question, "What sort of future?" is not so easy to answer. For this, it is necessary to look at what the computing department is doing for the organisation it forms part of.

Whatever excuse is used to justify its installation—increased efficiency, greater economy, wider use of facilities—the computer, basically, is dealing with information; processing it, possibly in ways which the organisation previously had found impossible. The value of the machine to the company is directly related to the company's own ability to take advantage of the improved flow of information. Therefore, the long-term career for the majority of people entering the computer field is likely to be based on a knowledge of handling information rather than the limited, though perhaps more specialised, ability to use the computer.

Many people are now aware of the broad classification of computer job titles, but few take the trouble to examine the qualities and qualifications needed to ensure success in these jobs, so that they make the mistake of thinking that there is a normal and inexorable path through them from bottom to top.

In a business organisation which has a computer department, the data processing manager has the overall responsibility for ensuring that the information processing requirements of the organisation are met by his department. His own policy decisions must cover definition and control of budgets and resources for the design and implementation of both information and computer systems, control and co-ordination of the main functions within his department, and the forward planning necessary to keep his department up to date in developments in data processing and at least one step ahead of demands from his organisation, of further

department's resources will devolve on three people: the systems manager, the programming manager and the operations manager.

It is therefore essential that the DP manager can manage. Any lack of technical (DP) knowledge can, if necessary, be made good by his senior staff. The appointment of DP managers from within the organisation may come either from senior systems staff or from senior staff in one of the main "user" departments.

The systems manager and his team of systems analysts are responsible for reducing to a logical form, which the programmer can then present to the computer, the data which the company wants to process. It is not usually sufficient to adjust existing systems of collecting information; a re-design of procedures from first principles must often be considered if

the maximum benefit is to be derived from the use of a computer. Computer programmers are responsible for devising the set of precise instructions—the programme—to enable the computer to carry out the required job. But they must also know enough about operating to produce programmes that are easy to handle.

Computer operators work with the machine, but must have some understanding of the projects with which the computer is involved, being not only responsible for its correct function but also involved in the running and checking of preliminary programmes. The rapid expansion in the computer industry from about 1965 saw a proportion of recruits at operator or trainee programmer level progress rapidly into programming and then into systems analysis, possibly on the basis that a person with just some knowledge of computing was preferable to a person with a considerable knowledge of the organisation's business when an expansion in the computer department occurred. With very few qualifications in computing available at that time, it was also convenient to fix, for recruitment purposes, an arbitrary number of O or A levels, particularly for junior programmers, without any attempt to consider whether these qualifications would be enough if someone hoped to proceed higher up the company within the computer department or outside it.

In the past year or so a number of significant changes have occurred in recruitment patterns: based to some

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extent on the awareness of organisations that a long-term career within a computer department may apply in future only to a small proportion of the intake levels. The likelihood is that many more members of a computer department will progress outwards into such areas as organisation and methods, operational research and general management. This therefore makes it necessary to consider in future only to a small proportion of the intake levels. The likelihood is that many more members of a computer department will progress outwards into such areas as organisation and methods, operational research and general management. This therefore makes it necessary to consider in future only to a small proportion of the intake levels.

Job	Education	Age	Previous Experience
Data Preparation	CSE or O level	16-25	None, or typing/Compioter
Peripheral Equipment Operator	CSE or O level	16-25	None, or simple machine operating
Computer Operator	5 O levels	16-25	Peripheral equipment operating
Programmer	O or A levels (usually including Maths and English at O level)	18 upwards	None, or some operating
Systems Analysts	Degree, Higher National Diploma or Professional qualification	24 upwards	Business, with some DP experience
Computer Engineers	Degree or HND	22 upwards	None or electronic engineering or telecommunication

Although not always necessary for the job level at which entry occurs, mathematics and English language at O level are often required by a company if there is to be much chance of career progression. It is also usual to expect that prospective managers will require qualifications considerably above the typical requirement for the first job, and will obtain the professional qualification for computer personnel during their first three or four years.

The problems of education and training are, in some ways, greater than a few years ago. The United Kingdom Co-ordinating Committee for Examinations in Computer Studies was set up in 1967 to try to define these problems at practitioner level and set up a scheme of qualifications to meet the requirements, while the British Computer Society has done the same at the professional level. Further information about careers in computers can be obtained from the Education Department, RGS, 28 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AP.

However hard one tries, it is difficult to guess what changes will occur should there be any fundamental scientific or technological breakthrough. One thing is fairly certain, however, and that is that the level of ability and skill for future professional computer people must increase in order to take full advantage of the potential of this extremely useful tool.

NEXT MONDAY: Changing your job after 35—continued.

O&M

We require experienced O & M Officers in our South Kensington office. The work will involve the usual functions of an O & M officer including, job study and evaluation, form design, office layout etc. plus the application of computerization to commercial procedures. In addition, we are currently undergoing a phase of office movement, rebuilding and furnishing and we expect our O & M officers to take their full part in planning and implementing this.

Candidates for these appointments must have training and experience in their work, we are not looking for men who "feel that they could do the job" but for men who can prove their abilities.

The Company will provide a satisfying and progressive career, a good salary and the usual benefits offered by a forward looking organisation.

Applications giving the personal details considered to be relevant should be addressed to:-

The Personnel Manager,
(Commerce) Ref. 269,
Michelin Tyre Co. Ltd.,
81 Fulham Road,
London S.W.3.



MICHELIN
FIRST FOR CAREERS

SOUTH AFRICA

A large Radio and TV Factory, producing internationally-known brand of products, has vacancies for:

RADIO DESIGN ENGINEER

Minimum five years' experience in Electrical Design—preferably in Car Radios, Portables, Hi-Fi Equipment, Tape Recorders. Experience in design of T.V. an advantage.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNER

Well experienced in Light Engineering Industry, preferably Radios and T.V. Thorough knowledge of drawings for Plastic Moulding, Die-Casting and Metal Pressed Parts.

All applicants must have preferably at least three years' experience in a similar industry. High salary will be offered to suitable applicants together with generous fringe benefits. Pre-paid fares for successful applicants and family, if any. Preferred age, 25-45 years.

Excellent climate, congenial living conditions with all social, medical and educational amenities. Low taxation.

Please reply in your own handwriting, giving full details of education, experience, age, marital status (children, if any), present salary enjoyed and capacity in which employed. Write to S.A.1855A, Daily Telegraph, E.C.4.

ARMSTRONG PLANT ENGINEER

A progressive company in the motor component field require a Plant Engineer for their Battery Factories.

Applications are invited from Engineers with a wide practical background, minimum qualifications O.N.C. preferably H.N.C. or equivalent experience.

Prospective applicants should be aged 30-40, and have wide experience of all mass production processes, with particular emphasis on the following:-

- pressure Diecasting
- Press Work
- Multi and Single Spindle Autos
- Forging Machining
- Plating Processes
- Volume Assembly of Small Components

This appointment provides the challenge and responsibility of maintaining the working of a large plant responsible for the following:-

- Plant Maintenance
- Mechanical Maintenance
- Electrical Maintenance
- Tool Maintenance

Excellent salary payable together with membership of the Staff Superannuation Scheme and free life assurance cover.

Applications, giving details of age, experience, qualifications, etc. should be addressed in the first instance to:-

Group Personnel & Industrial Relations Manager,
ARMSTRONG PATENTS CO. LTD.,
Gibson Lane, Melton, North Farnby,
East Yorkshire.

Plant Services Manager £3,000+

The Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd. site at Floss Gray comprises of about 50 acres of land and 480,000 sq. ft. of buildings. A total of about 2,500 people are employed on the site and the Private Communications Division being the largest employer of the site have responsibility for the plant services.

An internal move has created the need for someone to take control of the operation and administration of the plant services department. This will include the general maintenance of buildings and the supply of power.

These responsibilities demand the ability of a Plant Engineer with at least 5 years' experience together with a knowledge of building and heating. Candidates should ideally be qualified to E.L.C. level in mechanical or electrical engineering.

Applications should be addressed to the Personnel Officer, Private Communications Division, S.T.C. Ltd., Floss Gray, Kent. Telephone 01-300 3333, Ext. 219.

STC
private communications

TRUST OFFICER

at its office in
George Town, Cayman Islands

Candidates should be aged 25-50 with previous experience and the Institute of Bankers' Certificate or similar qualifications. Salary and other benefits including annual leave will be paid to U.K.

vacancies also exist for Junior Officers aged 21-25 in accounts and securities experience and at least 1 of the Institute of Bankers Examinations for vice in the Cayman Islands.

Interviews will be arranged in London but in the instance write, giving full details of qualifications and experience, to:

Chief Accountant
TRUST COMPANY (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
P.O. Box N 5016, Nassau, Bahamas

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

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—M. S. D., Carterton.

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I'm 20 years old and have two A levels and seven O levels. I spent one year with the Metropolitan Police Force, after failing the first

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—Miss J. K., Cheshire.

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Please write, giving brief details of employment and salary to Personnel Officer, Welwyn Electronics Limited, Welwyn, North Herts, or contact us at our Stand during the Internecon Exhibition (Stand No. 1004/1006).

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Applications, giving appropriate particulars of qualifications and experience may be sent in confidence, and all will be acknowledged.

Write to E.T.1858, Daily Telegraph, E.C.4.

De Palmer Withstands Layer Burst To Pocket £8,300

By MICHAEL WILLIAMS in Paris
HOUGH he took sixes at the fifth and 15th, Arnold Palmer at no stage looked like making his grip on the Lancome Trophy at Nom de la Breteche yesterday and, with a final round of 71 for a 54-hole total of 202, he took the £8,300 first prize.

Gary Player put in a late burst to keep interest alive, covering the last six holes in two under par, but it all added up to a 70, and he finished two strokes ahead.

Chi Rodriguez, holding approach shot over the hole at the last for an eagle and a best-of-the-day 69, moved into third place on 211, beating the still-struggling Tony Jacklin, who took a 68.

Two birdies
le made a fine birdie at 14, another up the hill at the 17th, and with the 36th down-draw must have ignited his nerves. He did not miss a putt, and he had a 68, but he was not to be denied. He had a 68, but he was not to be denied.

He was unlucky yesterday when he addressed his club to the 17th, his ball moved and he had to impose on himself a 17th stroke. But he had no time to be overcast. He again blamed his putting, but there are other causes, too. A slow tempo has been his only comparative one since he came to the course. A distinct link between the backswing and the beginning of his downswing. Some work is needed.



Arnold Palmer



Gary Player

Carlyon Bay Pro-Am

Coles wins again by six strokes

By FRED TOMLINSON at Carlyon Bay, Cornwall
NEIL COLES won the Carlyon Bay Hotel tournament for the third successive year yesterday with a final round of 70 for a four-round total of 284.

This left him six strokes clear of John Garner, the young Ryder Cup player, who yesterday had a round of 68 to finish on 290.

Coles was paired with Ross Whitehead, leader on the first day with a round of 67. Whitehead finished yesterday with a 73 which left him in third place with Hedley Muscroft (Roundhay Park) and Teddy Skerritt (St Annes, Dublin) on 291.

Hugh Jackson, the Ulster professional champion, who had led on the second day, yesterday took 77, with sixes at the 10th and 15th. He came home in 40.

Solid game
Coles played his usual solid game, driving and approaching without any appreciable mistakes.

Another hotel professional tournament starts today at the Palace Hotel, Torquay, where after two days of pre-am competition nearly 40 hotel professionals will compete in the 51st short-course championship on Wednesday and Thursday.

M. S. Field, of the Modern School of Golf, will defend his title and among the former winners in the field will be Charles Ward (Little Aston), Norman Sutton (Ecclestone) and Sid Moulton (Glamorgan), who last year holed in one at the sixth hole.

But Beattie got his par four at the 43rd seventh hole and two shots to spare when they came to the last hole, Olton's 180yd fifth. Despite bunkering his tee shot, he was down in four.

He and Moffitt (78) were the only players to break 80 in the competition. The other competitors were Mid and open champions Brian Waites (82) and the professional champions of Warwick, Worsle and Staffs John Byard (82), Bill Firkins (80), and Adrian Sadler (81).

Tempest Yachting

COPSEY TRIUMPHS IN 1st RACE

By GINA HUNT
CLIFF COPSEY and Tim Copsey won the first race of the Tempest Southern Area championship held at Newhaven over the weekend. Three heats were scheduled for the first half of the championship programme, with three races organised for next week.

Strong winds and deep seas yesterday kept the fleet ashore and the competitors wisely abandoned sailing for the day.

Norbury's orange-hulled Tamarind sailed into an early lead on Saturday after a good start at the favoured starboard buoy end, and by the first weather mark had a 10-minute lead over the other two boats.

Many crews had problems with the spinnaker on the close reaches, with only the Tamarind team effectively handling the third sail.

Warren in lead
At the end of the first round Alan Warren, the British champion, was in the lead, followed by the Seeker 1, pulled through to second with Jackson just astern.

Positions remained the same on the second round, but on the downwind leg Warren's Seeker 1 was blown away into an unassailable lead and maintained a victory margin of 10 minutes.

Jackon overhauled Warren on the downwind leg, but a disastrous tack by the Seeker team on the final beat put them into irons and they eventually finished fifth.

The Daily Telegraph, Monday, October 18, 1971 25

Lawn Tennis Warboys stands by for King's Cup

By LANCE TINGAY
A FIVE-MAN British King's Cup side was announced by the Lawn Tennis Association yesterday for the tie against France in Paris on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, comprising Gerald Battick, John Paish, Stanley Matthews, David Lloyd and Stephen Warboys.

Since only four are required, the place as reserve was originally intended to be held by Warboys, who will be 18 next week.

But Lloyd, bothered by a recurrence of his knee injury in the first of the Devar Cup indoor tournaments in Edinburgh, is unlikely to be fit, in which case Warboys will have to travel.

Last year, when Battick and Lloyd played the singles, British failed to clear their first hurdle in the King's Cup against Hungary. This year France loom as even

It is certain that only a strenuous effort will suffice to take Britain through to the final.

Battick was beaten but in no means disgraced by the South African Bob Hewitt in the first men's singles final at the new Devar Cup series on Saturday.

It was always a contest of high quality and Hewitt, a Wimbledon finalist, was a worthy opponent. Battick, who was beaten in the final, was a worthy opponent.

Devastating start
The first set, in which Warboys only once reached game point, when he was down 0-2, was won by the Frenchman. Battick, who was beaten in the final, was a worthy opponent.

Willis beats Cripps by 5-2
By CHRISTINA WOOD
Frank Willis, of Manchester, retained the British Real Tennis Professional Championship title comfortably against his challenger, Norman Cripps (Oxford) of the Oxford Club yesterday.

Willis, having taken a four sets to one lead in the first leg at Manchester, only needed to win one of the four remaining sets, and his lead was frequently caught out of position. In the opening game Cripps served three aces and his total over the two sets was eight games, a winning margin of 11-5.

This King's Cup tie will give him a chance of retaining the title, which he has held for the last two years.

Workmanlike talents
The only reasonably certain aspect of the tie is that Battick will be required to lead the British effort. To do so he has yet reacted to the responsibilities of representing Britain in accord with his workmanlike talents.

On the one hand one may cite his high personal standard in winning the British hard court championship in Bournemouth last May. On the other his performance at the Davis Cup in Zagreb shortly before was sadly deficient.

Workmanlike talents
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TODAY'S TELEVISION

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HEATH'S CONFIDENT PHILOSOPHY DOMINATES PARTY

By H. B. BOYNE, Political Correspondent

Absolute confidence in the ultimate success of the Government's economic and social policies and above all its decision to take Britain into the Common Market was the motif of the Prime Minister's closing speech to the Conservative party conference at Brighton. The extent to which he dominates his party has never so clearly demonstrated.

Outstanding performers on such occasions in the last 25 years, treated as performances by all concerned, have been Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Harold Macmillan. But it is doubtful if either would have risked trying to hold the conference for 49 minutes with the kind of speech Mr Heath delivered.

It made practically no concessions to humour or to the kind of "Socialist-bashing" which is certain to evoke a delighted response. Almost the only joke was a contemptuously veiled one which recalled, without actually mentioning it, Mr Wilson's indignant denial of the accusation that he had had anything to do with the Soviet spies.

"I must be careful not to accuse the last Labour Government of actually knowing what was going on while they were in office," Mr Heath remarked in passing. "I might be called..." and he left unsaid the words "a liar," since the war. We have the chance to beat the rest of the world at their own game: high production, low prices and high wages."

On Northern Ireland: "There is an essential link between the political initiatives which we are taking and our measures to improve security and to smash the gunmen... I have come to realise the strength of the underlying forces which favour those who are working for peace."

"We are going to see this through... if the gunmen believe that they can bully this Government or this people into abandoning the effort which we have undertaken, then that is the greatest miscalculation of all."

Entering Europe
The speech had clearly been designed to work up to its climax in the case for entering the European Economic Community.

Mr Heath presented this not only as a means of defence against "rough winds beginning to blow across the world" of trade and finance, but almost as a special dispensation of providence which would enable Britain to take her rightful place in a new world of contrasts, dynamic and dangerous, of great risks but even greater rewards, an exciting world to be part of.

"In such a world history has reserved a place for us," he said. "Our special strength lies in our sense of history, of knowing the right time to do the right thing. We never know when we are beaten, and that way we are other way than to win. For too long we have walked in the shadows. It is time for us now to walk out into the light to find a new place, a new Britain in this new world."

This stirring oration was well-calculated to produce the traditional standing ovation which the chairman, Mr Willie Whitelaw, wisely cut short with imperious gestures in less than two minutes. The Labour party's programme appears to be no danger of meeting its downfall on the night of Oct. 28.

Market managers confidently assert that at least 50 Labour MPs will go into the Lobby in favour of entry, and that about 12 others will abstain. But, in politics, promises are not always redeemed. In the face of subtle pressures, early resolutions dribble away.

On the Labour side, Left-wing MPs are warning union-sponsored MPs that they will not secure re-endorsement if they vote with the Government. Only those who are retiring at the next election are immune from the threat.

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Editorial Comment—P14

Car found

By TONY CONYERS

Continued from Page 1

self as a 33-year-old teacher from Cork and Miss McGuire as a 25-year-old Irish from Dublin. They have Irish passports.

Mr Verhagen said that O'Connell seemed very busy and was out of the hotel from early morning until late evening, while his friend stayed in all day. She was in the room in the morning and played with Mr Verhagen's two small children in the afternoon. "Once they had a row, when he said he had to go out and she wanted to go with him," he said. "He refused to take her. She was a very pretty girl with blue eyes, long dark hair and mini-skirts."

They moved on to the Euro Hotel and stayed there until about 11 o'clock on Friday night, when they went to the Delphi Hotel. The receptionist, Henrik Meijer, said: "They had only a small case with them. They asked for two single rooms but as I had none free I offered them a large family room, which they accepted. I thought they seemed a bit nervous."

They ordered two whiskies to be sent up to their room, and O'Connell said he wanted breakfast at 6.30 a.m. as he had a lot of business to do. They left at 7 a.m. and he left the hotel and did not return.

Missed by police
At 12.15 p.m. Miss McGuire paid the bill and left, and a few minutes later the police arrived. At 3.05 p.m. Miss McGuire returned and changed eight English notes. The receptionist telephoned the police when he saw her walk into another hotel nearby, but she missed her for the second time.

At 3.25 p.m. she appeared again at the street corner near the hotel. Yet again she had vanished by the time the police came answering to her call from the receptionist. All European police forces have been alerted by Interpol to watch for the couple at airports, ports and railway stations.

Cargo in strongroom
The arms and ammunition were still being sorted by detectives yesterday. They are packed in 116 wooden boxes and all are new, still heavy with protective grease. The consignment consists of Russian and Czech manufactured machine-guns, bazooka rocket launchers, automatic rifles, mortars and hand grenades.

The plane in which they were brought, a silver and crimson DC6, contained a number of its cargo is being held in a strongroom equipped with a sensitive anti-theft device until the Amsterdam authorities can establish its legal ownership. The crew, employed by Pomair, of Ostend, have told police that as far as they were concerned the consignment was only from Prague to Amsterdam, and they had no idea that it was the ultimate destination of the weapons used to avenge Eire.

HISTORIC

By Rowland Summerscales

Continued from Page 1

to say that he won the vote purely on the strength of Conservative support. Thirty Conservative MPs are regarded as "hard-liners" who will not be deterred from voting according to their principles, against the Government's motion. The Conservative overall majority is 25.

To win an accession vote without external support, therefore, the Government cannot afford more than 12 anti votes from its supporters. But Mr Heath's administration appears to be no danger of meeting its downfall on the night of Oct. 28.

The Labour party's programme appears to be no danger of meeting its downfall on the night of Oct. 28. Market managers confidently assert that at least 50 Labour MPs will go into the Lobby in favour of entry, and that about 12 others will abstain.

LOURDES FLIGHT BY IRA PLANE

By SERGE NABOKOFF

In Ostend

The silver and crimson DC6 which on Saturday carried the IRA arms consignment from Prague to Amsterdam yesterday flew a planeload of pilgrims and sick people to Lourdes, the religious centre in South Western France.

A spokesman for the Ostend based charter airline Pomair to which the aircraft belongs, said: "We knew our aircraft was carrying military equipment to Amsterdam but we did not know about its final destination probably being Ireland."

He said the fact that the plane was able to leave Amsterdam in the first place was due to an added proof that the company was not held responsible for the IRA affair. In a telex message to the Dutch civil aviation authorities, Pomair said that the final destination of the goods was "United Kingdom, under import certificate number 2801/06.10.71. Purchased: Wendimor Ltd, 30, City Road, London, E.C.1." Permission was granted for the flight.

Chartered by American
M. John Dumortier, 40, Pomair's Belgian managing director, said that a man walked into Pomair's office at Ostend on Oct. 11, and presented himself as Albert Koning, an American citizen of New York.

He said he was representing a Luxembourg-based company, the Luxembourg Aero Service, and chartered the plane for the Prague-Amsterdam flight with a load of "military equipment."

"As we had never done business with this gentleman, we asked him to pay in advance. He paid 3,000 dollars in accordance with our tariff—by no means a black market price."

LICENCE PUZZLE

No certificates issued

A spokesman for the Department of Trade said last night that as far as they had been able to check, the number of the alleged import certificate, 2801/06.10.71, did not represent an import licence issued by the Department.

All Department of Trade import licences are clearly marked "Import Licence." No import certificates are issued. A spokesman for the Department of Trade said last night that as far as they had been able to check, the number of the alleged import certificate, 2801/06.10.71, did not represent an import licence issued by the Department.

'GUN-RUN' HALTED

By KENNETH CLARKE and PETER BIRKETT

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visional wing of the IRA disclaimed any knowledge of O'Connell's current activities or whereabouts, although his wife, Deirdre, said that he was in Switzerland studying regional government and social planning.

In 1962, at the end of an earlier IRA campaign, O'Connell was seriously wounded. He also served three years in prison for possessing explosives and arms.

A spokesman at the Provisional headquarters in Kevin Street said: "I know the name, but that is all. I have no further comment."

No airport alert
Surprisingly, the Irish immigration authorities have not been alerted to keep a special look-out for O'Connell at Dublin Airport were told: "It is business as usual. We have not had a request concerning this man and we are not doing anything different."

And at Shannon, the duty officer in the Immigration Department said: "We certainly had no instructions to look out for anyone in particular."

Despite official blandness, there is no doubt that the Irish Government is taking very serious note of the dramatic flight by Dutch police, and will be checking on the progress of the search for O'Connell with a view to considering any request to have him extradited to face charges in another country. An Irish Government spokesman in Dublin said he had no knowledge of any such application under the existing agreement between Holland and Eire.

THE MOST CERTAIN WAY TO PASS YOUR EXAMINATIONS

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